

A LIVE-WIRE NEWSPAPER --- WITHOUT DOUBT THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST APPEARING COUNTRY WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Enthusiastic Convention of United Farmers of Alberta Nominate Candidate at Macleod

At one of the most enthusiastic conventions ever held in the Macleod Provincial Riding the United Farmers of Alberta, at the Town hall on Tuesday last, unanimously and without opposition, decided to have W. H. Shields of Rathwell run as a farmer candidate in the Provincial election on July 18th for the Macleod Provincial District.

The convention opened at 10 a.m. Tuesday morning and a large number of delegates from throughout the district were in attendance.

Mr. S. Lunn of Pincher Creek was appointed chairman of the convention, and Mr. W. H. Shields secretary. Messrs. A. J. McGowan, J. Maloney and J. Edgar were appointed a business committee. The Credentials committee were A. R. McFadden, H. Rands and J. Horner.

A. McDougall of Pincher Creek, president of the U. F. A. in that district, addressed the convention outlining the program Pincher Creek had adopted in regard to their convention the day previously.

It was moved, seconded and carried unanimously that a U. F. A. political organization be formed in Macleod.

The constitution of the U. F. A. and U. R. W. A. Political Association was then considered clause by clause and adopted as read excepting with a slight alteration in clauses 7, 8 and 11.

The afternoon session was commenced at 1.30 and a tremendous ovation was given President H. W. Wood of the U. F. A. on his unexpected entrance into the convention.

Delegates

The registration of delegates was then taken and following is the list of those present:

Attercliffe and McBride—T. Purdy, W. Davis, W. E. Davis, H. Jones, S. Gillespie, H. Tomlinson, J. H. Evans, J. Edgar, Mrs. Edgar and Miss Hetherington.

Ardenville—L. Bodener, A. Hogg, A. J. McGowan, T. Bailey, A. Burbridge, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. G. Robinson.

Waterton—J. Maloney, D. Gillen, W. Perrin, W. Young, W. Loyt, J. Doyle, Mrs. Cahoon, Mrs. Perrin.

Orton—H. Rands, T. C. Orr, J. Tolley.

Rathwell, Mrs. White, Mrs. Leigh-ton.

Spring Ridge—M. C. Duffield.

Pearce—O. G. Stewart, G. Stewart, C. Chitima.

Macleod—J. A. White, T. Clark, J. R. McLean, W. J. Harris, J. Smith, A. Weaver, A. R. McFadden, J. Horner, J. L. Fawcett, T. S. McLean, R. Patterson, J. Johnson, R. T. McNichol, R. Lemire.

The election of officers was as follows:

Officers

President—A. R. McFadden.

Vice-presidents—Mrs. J. Horner and J. Maloney.

Directors—J. Orr, T. Purdy, D. Gillen, J. Tierstey, J. L. Fawcett, J. Smith, J. Horner, C. S. Duffield, J. Evans.

The convention then unanimously decided to take provincial action in the forthcoming election in the province.

It was moved by H. Rands, seconded by T. S. McLean, that a candidate be nominated.

Moved by A. Burbridge and seconded by E. Bodger that W. H. Shields be the representative for the Macleod U. F. A. at the forthcoming election on July 18th. As no other name was put forward by the convention the motion was made unanimous and carried amidst vociferous applause.

Mr. Shields was then called upon to address the convention, which he did in a concise speech. He stated that he had been many years with the U. F. A. in Macleod and he always had done his best to assist the organization along and he always would. He appreciated the honor that had been conferred upon him by the convention and promised that he would always do the best he possibly could and the utmost in his power to always further the interests of the U. F. A. wherever possible. He said that he had given serious consideration as to whether it was advisable for the farmers' party to enter politics, but had finally come to the conclusion that it was the only course for them to pursue. Mr. Shields made it very plain that he wished the forthcoming contest to be fought on clean, straight lines, without any personal feelings entering into the fight. He stood for a clean campaign and he sincerely hoped it would be so.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Shields received a great hand when he declared that he had been a personal friend of Mr. Skelding's for 20 years, and never mind who won in the forthcoming election, he trusted that friendship would still exist.

Mr. H. W. Wood, president of the U. F. A., then addressed the convention at considerable length and carefully outlined the platform that would have to be followed by the United

Farmers in Alberta in their political career if they would attain success. Mr. Wood explained that one of the chief points was unity, as without unity they would fail. In these examples he referred to farmers of the United States 20 years ago who were gaining success by leaps and bounds until they joined in with the labor party. From then on failure followed them very quickly. Mr. Woods said this is a very quick action on your part. The election was called quickly; your candidate has been named quickly. He congratulated the convention on the choice of their candidate and stated he was a good, steady and reliable man with lots of good common horse sense, and that was the kind of man who was wanted by the U. F. A. party. Mr. Woods went on to say there was a tide rolling, a strong irresistible tide that is going to put the U. F. A. right in the front position within the next 12 days. "We are not a political party; the political party system is being rejected. We are the same people as these parties; we emanated from these political groups; but from these old political groups and systems we are bringing forward and will produce higher ideals in governing the country. We haven't changed the people, but we have changed the system. It is a self-government that we want and it is a self-government that we are going to have."

Mr. Woods, continuing, said we have done with the old-fashioned autocratic, so-called representative form of government; it's a thing of the past, and the sooner it's done away with the better. There is no stability in the old political party groups and systems—in fact, the whole philosophy of the old political parties was instability. In the past our representatives have governed us instead of us controlling them. In conclusion Mr. Wood declared that now it was a case of the combatting of plutocracy and democracy. The United Farmers of Alberta comes nearer to being a stable farmers' organization than any other in the world, but they must not rest at that, there was still room for progress and they must keep on until the point of perfection, absolute stability, is reached; so that the farmers of this country will not be one of the greatest powers in the world, able to deal with the great unsolved problems of this great wonderful country. Continuing, he said: "We have doubled our strength in two years

Fourth Semi-Monthly Crop Report

Crop conditions generally throughout the province are in fairly satisfactory condition. The month of June has been rather dry over most of the province. Nearly every part has been visited by local showers, but there has been no steady rain to saturate the ground. Conditions in Grand Prairie and Peace River districts are exceptionally good, this territory having had more rain than any other part of the province. The Grand Prairie correspondent reports that the prospect for a crop is the best in the history of the district at this time of year. The remainder of the province is all in need of rain at the present time. The north central portion has had sufficient scattered showers to keep the crops growing and in certain areas of this district there is sufficient moisture to carry the crop for some time. In the more southerly district moisture has been very short for a period of about two weeks except in a few parts where local showers have fallen. Over a considerable area the dry weather has been of sufficient duration to injure the crop. However, if moisture were to come within the next week there is still a chance for a good crop in most districts. On account of the cool, dry spring hay will be short. A considerable amount of wheat is already shot. This is an early record for grain being in head, particularly for the northern sections.

Grasshoppers and Cutworms

Grasshoppers have hatched in large numbers throughout the south and central portions of the province, and some have been reported as far north as High Prairie. In all cases farmers are energetically fighting the pest; consequently there is no great danger of serious damage being done, and there has been practically no loss up to the present time. Cutworms have been prevalent over limited areas in the south, but the period in which they do damage is now passed, and much of the crop destroyed has been reseeded to green feed. Soil drifting has caused very little damage, and crops are sufficiently far advanced now so that no loss from this source is anticipated this year.

JAMES McCaIG,
Crop Statistician.

and we must carry on that way, developing efficiency. Medicine Hat is the finest example of stability the U. F. A. can follow, and you will attain the same success, bearing in mind that when the ranks of the farmers are properly organized they cannot be broken. All political talent throughout the country is being used to stop your progress, but remember that this is the beginning of a new era, the beginning of the last great phase of a true civilization—of a capacity for self-government. Take care of first things first; you will find all manner of evil things said about you, but pay no attention—continue on progressing and show the people that you are building. Remember the past only to rectify its mistakes. You have to be builders, not destroyers.

Mr. Shields

Mr. W. H. Shields, the candidate of the United Farmers of Alberta in the Macleod riding, is 43 years of age. He was born in Northumberland, England, and came to Canada twenty-nine years ago. He settled in Macleod district twenty-two years ago. While living here he has been engaged very extensively in farming and has always taken a keen interest in the work of the U. F. A. branches and has done admirable work in this cause. He is well liked and respected by the district farming community, and the majority of the farmers in the Macleod district look for an easy victory for their candidate.

Dempsey Wins In Fourth Round

RINGSIDE, July 2.—Georges Carpentier finished on his face, his hands outstretched, in the fourth round. Jack Dempsey, world's heavyweight champion, knocked him out a few seconds after the round opened, sending him heavily to the canvas with a short right hook to the chin. The actual time of fighting in the fourth round was one minute and 16 seconds.

Previous to the knockout Carpentier was floored with a left to the body and a right to the chin. Carpentier took a count of nine before springing to his feet, when the grim, determined Dempsey measured him with a punch to the chin, which ended the battle. Dempsey stood over the fallen Frenchman until the count was finished and then tenderly picked up the bleeding and dazed Frenchman and dragged him to his corner.

An Unmerciful Beating

Dempsey gave Carpentier an unmerciful beating. He opened up a cut under the Frenchman's eye and battered him so viciously around the head with rights and lefts that Carpentier's face was swollen and bleeding. Carpentier fought gamely at the champion, but was outclassed. Once he was half knocked out and half pushed through the ropes and most of the time was going away from the champion. Dempsey kept after him, driving him to the corners whenever he had an opportunity. Carpentier was out only a few seconds. Manager Descamps applied first aid quickly as the dazed Frenchman dropped into his chair. The police immediately climbed into the ring and made a path for the champion and Carpentier to go to their dressing rooms.

When Dempsey got home the winding punch the sweltering crowd

KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM VISITS ENGLAND

LONDON, July 4.—Albert, King of the Belgians, and Queen Elizabeth, arrived in London today for their first visit of state to Great Britain. The royal couple were attended by a numerous suite, including H. Carton De Wiart, the Belgian premier. They were met at Dover by the Prince of Wales and at Victoria Station here by King George, Queen Mary, the Duke of York and Princess Mary.

Escorted by the household cavalry, the royal party drove through cheering crowds to Buckingham Palace, where a banquet in honor of the visiting monarchs will be given tonight.

This afternoon's program included the placing of a wreath on the cenotaph in Whitehall and another on the grave of the unknown soldier in Westminster Abbey, by the royal visitors. Tomorrow they will be the guests of the city at Guildhall.

packed into the arena was on its feet yelling.

During the four rounds and at the knockout, above all sounded the shrieks of women, as blow followed blow and blood was drawn. The sudden manner in which the main bout was staged, with the postponement of the last preliminary, caught the spectators by surprise.

Round One

Carpentier landed a light left and clinched. Carpentier landed a right. Carpentier missed a right, but connected with a left hook. Dempsey punished him by beating him unmercifully. Carpentier was groggy and bleeding at the nose.

Dempsey missed a right swing, but beat Carpentier as they clinched. Carpentier fell through the ropes trying to avoid a punch. He fell into Dempsey when he crawled back into the ring and landed several blows on the champion at the end of the round. Dempsey had the better of the round.

Round Two

Carpentier missed with a left and Dempsey hooked with a right to the jaw. Dempsey followed him, beating him around the head with his right. Carpentier was short with a left hook, but staggered the champion with right and left to jaw. Dempsey staggered back a bit and split the Frenchman's left eye with a hook. The cut was under the eye. Dempsey missed a right swing. Carpentier missed a right swing. They exchanged body punches in the clinches as the bell rang.

Round Three

Carpentier ducked a left hook; Dempsey backed into the ropes and hit with a short right; Carpentier landed two uppercuts to the body in a clinch. As they clinched Dempsey punished the invader in the body and Carpentier nearly fell down when he missed a right swing. They missed lefts to the head and Dempsey punished Carpentier viciously in the fighting. Dempsey landed a left and right to the head without a return. They exchanged left hooks to the chin. Carpentier's left swing was sort and Dempsey clubbed him on the jaw with a left hook in the clinch. Dempsey battered Carpentier into a corner with rights and lefts at the bell.

The bell saved Carpentier from a knockout. Dempsey's round.

Round Four

Dempsey pushed Carpentier to the ropes with a left to the body and made him wince. Carpentier landed a right to the head and tried to hang on. Dempsey missed Carpentier. Dempsey missed. Carpentier floored. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine—up.

The continual bombardment of heavy body blows from Dempsey's fists was rapidly weakening Carpentier. He began to sag noticeably at the knees and after about fifty-five seconds of punishment, crumpled up on the floor from the vicious right to body and left to the chin. Carpentier

Sitting Member Again Choice of Macleod Liberals--Premier Spoke to Crowded House on Gov. Record

Saturday night, July 2nd, in the town hall auditorium, George Skelding, who for the past four years has represented the people of the Macleod riding in the Alberta legislature, was again nominated to carry the banner of the Stewart government on July 18 in a nomination meeting which was unanimous to a degree.

Mr. Skelding was nominated at a meeting of government supporters following an address by Premier Stewart to a packed house. Many of the audience remained to consider the question of nominating a candidate, and a unanimous vote, on motion of Hugh Mackintosh and Mr. Gautier, that the meeting resolve into a nominating convention, resulted in the nomination taking place without delay. Mr. Skelding's was the only name placed in nomination, having been proposed by Frank Walsh and Robert Carroll. The unanimity of the meeting for the return to his seat of Mr. Skelding was evidenced when every hand went up to support the convention's choice, and by three rousing cheers.

Premier's Address

The nomination came at the close of a meeting which was featured by the best address the premier has given on his present tour.

J. W. McDonald, K.C., acted as chairman of the meeting. With him on the platform besides the premier were George Skelding, M.L.A., J. D. Matheson, Arthur Densmore of Lundbreck, Frank Walsh, W. A. Day and A. F. Grady. The premier was greeted with a burst of applause as he entered the hall and proceeded to the platform and throughout the meeting the utmost good will towards the first minister and his government was evident.

Mr. McDonald, in introducing the speaker of the evening, said that with the Medicine Hat election and the Dempsey-Carpentier fight over and now that it had rained in a way to prove that it could really rain still in Southern Alberta, the most important problem of the moment was the election on July 18 and the return to power of the Stewart government. To

was not unconscious, but in sore distress as he lay curled up on his side. Referee Urtle began the count as, he stood alongside the prostrate Frenchman, while Dempsey leaned against the ropes with a sardonic grin on his face watching the rise and fall of the referee's hand. At the count of nine a game and weakened fashion. The champion was upon him again in a flash and another crushing left to mid-section followed by a flashing right to the chin with all of Dempsey's weight behind it hurled Carpentier to the floor again with a thud that could be heard many feet from the ring.

Again Carpentier lay on his side while the count went on and at the sound 8 he made a desperate attempt to regain his feet. He raised his body part way from the floor with his right hand, but the effort was futile and 2 seconds later the European champion was counted out on his back. The time of the final round was one minute and 16 seconds.

Take it from me that to endure tramping on with patience and self-control is no bad element in the preparation of a man for walking freely and successfully in the path of great public duty. Be sure that discipline is full of blessings.—W. E. Gladstone.

the people of the south, he said, the election brought an opportunity to endorse the premier and his government for the immense undertaking of their irrigation policy, the one supreme issue of the whole election in the southern part of the province.

Glad of the Rain

Premier Stewart opened his address by expressing the pleasure which the advent of a bountiful rain had brought him. He said that while elections were anxious times for any government and for the leaders especially he was never particularly anxious about the result as compared with his anxiety over the lack of rain to produce a crop. He announced that he had just received the news that it was raining all over the province, north and south, and that the north had been in almost as great need of it as had the south. In his opening remarks also the premier paid his tribute to Mr. Skelding, the sitting member for Macleod.

Chaos in Politics

The premier then addressed himself to some of the peculiarities of the election. Chaos reigns in parties, and in their place we seem to have a mixture of parties, groups and independents. He was concerned to know where the independent was playing his part in government. The independent is not responsible for the enunciation of any policy, nor for the forming of an opinion and standing behind it. He avoids all responsibility on both sides of the house. It is a fine thing, said the speaker, to be able to escape responsibility, but that was one thing the government cannot do, and the leader of the government must necessarily accept it. When governments and leaders appeal to the people they are tried upon their record. At the same time the record of the opposition is also on trial. The public knows what they have done, and their policies.

And that is where the government is standing today—before the people, on trial with the record of the past four years as the evidence. He went on to say that there was a tendency these days to overlook the principle of responsible government. He thought there were many who were getting away from the partisanship which in the past has been too evident in political life, and were basing their judgment on measures and men. So far as he could see there was only one great dividing line between the people of Canada, and that was in opinion on fiscal policy. That division would stand. In the legislature there is not the same reason for a division, what is wanted is a business administration with no slavish following of party. That was what he had always told his supporters, and they were always free at any time, if he were wrong, to defeat him and put them out of power. He had so voted in 1909 in his first session at Edmonton, and he had always believed he had done right.

Responsible Government

But underlying all the political chaos, one must recognize in Canada the principle of responsible government. It is a British institution. The king is titular head of the empire. In Canada he is represented by the governor-general, and in the province by the lieutenant-governor. The sovereign will of the people rules in the end. The lieutenant-governor must from the party having a majority in parliament call a leader to form a government, and if we are to have stable government we must have behind the leader a majority to enable him to institute and carry out his policies. If in our legislature the speaker went on, we had no one who had a majority supporting him, weak government would follow. He did not mean to say that any one party or group or faction had all the brains in the legislature, but responsible government required that somebody be in a position to lead.

In the case of the present election the government was in the position of having occupied office during a part of the period of the war, and during the trying reconstruction period which has since followed. Everywhere there is a tendency to criticize war governments, but in the case of Alberta he did not think the criticism was very severe. He thought the people were fairly well satisfied. Opponents of the government had had little criticism to offer; the press indicated a lack of criticism and a general agreement with the policies of the administration. "We have appeared to give a fair amount of satisfaction in a trying period," said the premier. "If our record is a pleasing one all I ask is that you give us another chance to carry on. I cannot promise to do better, for we have done our best, but if what we have learned by the experience of the past four years will count we hope we can do better."

Government Policies

The premier then launched into a

discussion of the policies of the government on education, health, agricultural education, irrigation and the problems of taxation and the public debt, which have been reported fully in the newspapers of the province covering the premier's addresses on his southern tour. During the course of his dissertation the premier stated that when he went to the legislature first in 1909, representing a purely agricultural constituency, he had been little interested in anything other than legislation affecting the farmers, but he had learned since that there was need of considering the welfare of all to have a happy, contented people. Due consideration must be given to all classes. He saw the need of considering the development of our agricultural resources. He believed he would live to see the day when Alberta would become one of Canada's great manufacturing provinces. We had seen the cost of living levelled up in Canada so that the east had no advantage over the west in this respect. Alberta was bound to become a great manufacturing province because Alberta has the fuel—the coal and the natural gas which make manufacturing possible. And they will come without any special inducements. He had always refused to consider handing out special inducements to manufacturers to come to locate in Alberta. If they cannot come on their own resources and meet world competition they are only a burden to us and are better left untouched. But they will come, because Alberta has the resources which will attract them, and instead of a population of 650,000 Alberta will have two or three millions, together with the services made possible by the wealth increased population will bring.

Stewart and the Farmers

In spite, however, of the fact that Alberta is destined to be great in a manufacturing way the basic industry will always remain agriculture. He had been accused of giving too much attention to the needs of agriculture. "One good gentleman," said Premier Stewart, "remarked to me the other day: 'Stewart, you always played upon the farmer's fiddle; now they're going to fiddle you out of business.' Well, I'm not worrying. I have a clear conscience that anything I have done in my capacity in the government has been done for the good of the whole people and should it so be that I am fiddled out of the government, I will have nothing to regret. I have always been sympathetic to the farmers, especially those in the south. I have an abiding faith in them that in spite of adversity they will make good. It was that faith which caused the government to consider lending them nearly four million dollars to help them tide over trying years. They will make good, and they will pay it all back, and they will make a success of their industry in this part of Alberta."

Irrigation

The premier then launched into a discussion of the irrigation policy of government—of the opposition from the north towards what seemed to be special legislation to help a few compared with the whole population. But he was convinced that the right course had been taken, and that the irrigation policy would result in the creation of stable communities throughout the south who would have a fine effect in those dry years which are bound to recur. The only thing about irrigation which caused him a moment's anxiety was that the people actually on the irrigated land make a success of it, because, after all, success or failure of any irrigation project is bound up in the human element at the source of wealth emanating from the irrigated land. He was sure the farmers most directly concerned would succeed and that Southern Alberta would see every foot of land for which there is irrigation water available placed under the ditch.

Natural resources were next dealt with, and in this regard the premier declared his belief that Premier Meighen would implement his promises. He was the first premier who had made a definite promise for the transfer of the land and other resources belonging to the province of Alberta. In both irrigation and the natural resources questions Premier Meighen had played square.

Cheers for the premier followed the address, and the meeting then turned into a nominating convention with the result mentioned above. George Skelding, in a typical speech of acceptance, declared that if returned on July 18 he would continue to do his best to serve the people of his own constituency, and the whole of Alberta to the best of his ability, and thanked his supporters for their confidence in him, stating his belief that such confidence and enthusiasm augured well for his re-election.

THE MACLEOD TIMES ADVERTISING DIRECTORY

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED LIST OF MACLEOD MERCHANTS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN WHO ARE REGULAR WEEKLY ADVERTISERS IN THE MACLEOD TIMES.

W. G. ANDREWS, Hardware and [Tinsmithing]	GREAT WEST SADDLERY, Harness, [Trunks, Valises]	GEO. McFARQUHAR, Undertaker
R. T. BARKER, General Merchant	W. O. HOODLESS, Battery Service	J. R. MORRISON, Billiards and Pool
A. W. BAWDEN, Bakery and Confectionery	JOSEPH HICKS, Barrister	W. K. MACKIE, Shoe Repairer
R. F. BARNES, Barrister	K. A. Y. REALTY CO., Real Estate, [Insurance, Etc.]	H. PITKIN & CO., Buyers and Sellers [of Second Hand Goods]
S. BAKER, Cosy Corner Cafe	A. T. LEATHER, Real Estate, Loans	R. W. RUSSELL, Jeweler, Optician
F. CUTLER, Empress Theatre	S. J. KIRK, Physician	REACH & CO., General Merchants
D. R. CARSE, Plumbing, Gasfitting [and Tinsmithing]	J. S. LAMBERT, Builder & Contractor	J. P. RANKIN, Barber
JOHN F. CANNING, Creekside Farm, [White Wyandottes]	J. A. LEMIRE, Shoe Repairing	GEO. H. SCUGALL, Real Estate, [Insurance, Etc.]
B. E. CHAPLIN, Macleod Vulcanizing [Works]	McDONALD, MARTIN & MACKENZIE, Barristers	C. W. STEVENS, Builder and Contractor
CHOW SAM, Silver Grill Cafe	ALEX McDONALD, Farm Implements	STAND OFF FLOURING MILLS, [Hutterite Brethren]
JOHN T. DONEY, Jeweler, Optician	R. D. McNAY, Druggist	TOWN OF MACLEOD, Public Utilities
DILATUSH & McPHERSON, Farm [Implementers]	GEORGE MARLOW, Auto Livery	U. F. A. CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, General Merchants
JOHN L. FAWCETT, Barrister	J. T. MARKS, Gent's Furnishings	MISS A. M. WILSON, Milliner
R. J. E. GARDINER, Massey Harris [Farm Implementers]	G. S. MILLS, Dentist	T. W. WHITEFOOT, Photographer
E. GRANT, Painter and Decorator	HUGH MACKINTOSH, Representing [United Grain Growers]	H. C. WINTER & CO., Real Estate, [Insurance, Etc.]
	J. D. MATHESON, Barrister	BILLY WILKINSON, Auto Livery
	MacMILLAN, The Tailor	H. H. YOUNG, Farm Implements, [Drying, Auto Livery]
	F. MORRIS, Macleod Supply Grocery	
	J. W. MOREASH, Tailor	
	MACLEOD CO-OPERATIVE OAR, [LAGE, Auto Accessories and Cars]	

WHY THE FARMERS OF ALBERTA SHOULD SUPPORT THE STEWART GOVERNMENT

THE STEWART GOVERNMENT has initiated more legislation for the benefit of the farmers and the rural portion of the province than any other government in the Dominion of Canada. Premier Stewart himself is a practical farmer, and understands the farmers' view-point. Even A. F. Ewing, leader of one faction of the opposition, has no serious criticism to make of the general record of the government.

The Stewart Government believes that the development of the province is inseparably connected with the agricultural, live stock, and dairy interests, and accordingly has endeavored to assist them to the full extent of its power. The Live Stock Encouragement Act is a typical example, loans to the amount of \$1,723,916.00 having been made to farmers for the purchase of live stock for breeding purposes. Approximately 25,880 cattle have already been purchased in this way.

And then think of all the other valuable activities of the Department of Agriculture—six of the finest agricultural schools in the Dominion; the short courses in agriculture and institute meetings; grants to fairs and exhibitions amounting to 60 per cent. of the prize money; control measures for dealing with crop pests; assistance to farmers in the solution of

their problems by agricultural representatives stationed throughout the province; the work for the benefit of farm women done through the women's institutes; the splendid aid to farmers in connection with their marketing problems; and the Hon. Duncan Marshall's magnificent fight for the removal of the embargo.

The Municipal Hospitals Act has been of great assistance in solving the question of medical attention in the sparsely-populated parts of the province. Last year eight hospitals were in operation, and a number of others are in contemplation. The furnishing of nursing and medical service to the frontiers of settlement is a question that has received every possible attention from the government. District nurses are sent out to isolated parts of the province, where the services of a doctor are not available. The government also pays half the cost of a public health nurse if two or three municipalities, in combination, will pay the other half, and this opportunity is being taken advantage of to a large extent.

The Stewart Administration has done everything in its power to help the farmers and the residents of the rural parts of the province, and it confidently appeals for their support.

VOTE FOR THE

Stewart Government

Canada's Exports Of Bacon

Dominion to Offer Prizes for Encouragement of Boys' and Girls' Pig Clubs

During recent years, and particularly during the war period, Canada's export bacon trade developed very rapidly. This is proven by the fact that last year exports of bacon from the Dominion amounted in value to \$34,000,000 and that our killings of hogs in eight years doubled in number, while those of Denmark and Ireland decreased considerably. With the return to normal conditions, vigorous efforts will have to be made in order to maintain this position. The Live Stock branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has entered upon a special campaign to stimulate the production of hogs of the bacon type. In co-operation with the provincial departments an arrangement has been made to offer attractive prizes to members of boys' and girls' pig clubs who exhibit at local fairs, both for quality of product and ability in judging. Where such clubs do not exist attempts at organization will be made. The idea is not only to stimulate and sustain production, but to circulate knowledge of actual market requirements and thus to create a standard type of bacon hog for the entire Dominion. When it is stated that the British market imports annually 500,000,000 pounds of bacon, understanding is possible of the value of the trade that is at stake. It is hardly necessary to suggest that the hearty co-operation of farmers and everyone interested is hoped for. Rules and regulations governing the competition may be obtained from the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa.

Summer Drink Recipes

Grape Juice Cup

(By Mary Lee Swan, the well known writer and lecturer on cooking.)

Mix 2 pints grape juice with 1 pint grape juice. Have glasses nearly full of finely crushed ice and fill with the grape juice mixture.

Loganberry Punch

To 1 quart of loganberry juice add the juice of 4 lemons and 6 oranges, 2 cups of sugar syrup and 1 quart of ice water. Chill and add 3 or 4 mint leaves.

Chocolate Syrup

Melt 4 squares of chocolate in top of double boiler. Add 1½ cups sugar, a small pinch of salt and blend well. Add gradually while stirring constantly 1 cup boiling water. Stir

until smooth, bring to boiling point and boil 5 minutes. Cool, pour into a sterilized jar and place in ice box.

Ginger Ale Fruit Punch

Mix 1 cup sugar with cup hot tea infusion. Stir until sugar is dissolved. Add ¼ cup orange juice, ¼ cup lemon juice and a few thin slices of orange and banana. Pour into punch bowl over a large square of ice and just before serving add 2 cups good ginger ale and 2 cups charged water.

Sugar Syrup for Fruit Beverages

All fruit drinks are better if a boiled sugar syrup is used instead of sugar. To make an ordinary sugar syrup which can be used with any fruit juices boil 2 quarts of water with 6 pounds sugar for 5 minutes. Remove the scum as necessary. Seal in hot sterilized jars. Use as needed to sweeten the diluted fruit juices.

Fruit Punch

Grate 1 pineapple or use 1 can of heated pineapple and boil with 3 cups hot water for 30 minutes. Strain, cool and add the juice of 6 lemons, the juice of 10 oranges, 1 quart strawberry or white grape juice, 1 cup of freshly made tea and 3 cups of sugar syrup. Cover and place on or near the ice for several hours. Add 1 gallon of ice water, and, if desired, a bottle of sparkling water. Garnish with whole strawberries and mint leaves.

Pineapple Lemonade

Boil 1 cup of sugar in a pint of water ten minutes. Add 1 can grated pineapple and the juice of 3 lemons. Cool, strain and add 1 quart of ice water.

Chocolate Ice Cream Soda

Put 2 or 3 tablespoons of chocolate syrup in a tall glass, then add 2 tablespoons rich vanilla ice water drawn from a siphon. Stir and serve immediately.

Delicious Punch

Mix 1 cup pineapple juice and 1½ cups white grape juice. Add 2 cups sparkling water and sweeten to taste. Pour into a large punch bowl, add 1 quart raspberry ice and serve immediately.

Lemon Cut Sugar

Wash and dry 1 lemon; rub the entire surface of cubes of block sugar over the lemon. Store in glass jars and use for sweetening afternoon tea. Orange sugar is prepared in similar fashion.

Raspberry Shrub

Pick over and wash 3 quarts raspberries; pour 1 quart mild vinegar over the berries and let stand overnight. Drain through a double thickness of cheesecloth. Measure the juice and to each pint allow 2 cups of sugar. Mix well and boil 30 minutes.

Pour into jars or bottles when cold.

Blackberry Lemonade

Pick over and wash berries. Sprinkle with sugar and set aside in a warm place to draw out the juice. Press through a double thickness of cheesecloth. Half fill the glasses with the berry juice; add 2 or 3 table-spoons of lemon syrup and fill the glasses with crushed ice.

Iced Fruit Juice

Wash and dry fresh mint leaves and arrange them lengthwise at equal distances, in frappe cups, using 4 leaves to each cup. Fill the cups three-quarters full with finely crushed ice. Sweeten any desired fruit juice with sugar syrup to taste and pour it over the ice. Arrange the cups on small plates covered with small dollops. Serve with teaspoon as the first course of luncheon or supper.

Underthings For The Summer

In cool and delicate colorings come the newest underthings for summer—silks that will stand the frequent tubbings necessary in warm weather. Lustre and loveliness are combined in the latest models, and the cotton things, too, are delightful bits of hand work with edgings of real lace. Radium silk is among the ideal silks for summer wear, for it launders beautifully and is offered in many lovely shades. A radium silk vest chemise in a tailored homestead model is shown in the shops in flesh, blue and orchid. The set is tied with pretty bows of ribbon at the top of the vest and at the sides of the little step-ins.

Delightfully dainty is another chemise set, cut similar to the one just described, but trimmed with real filet edging and satin ribbon. A chemise that is popular has a brassiere top, suspended from ribbon straps, and the lower section hangs in handkerchief points, forming cunning step-ins. Hemstitching is the only trimming used. It comes in white, pink, sky blue, peach, orchid, yellow and lettuce green. Cotton underthings, reproductions of hand-sewn lingerie from Paris, are well liked and are unusually cool for warm days. A lovely white batiste step-in chemise trimmed with real filet lace and bits of pale satin ribbon, is among the new offerings, and there is a dainty nightgown to complete the set.

OF ALL THE TREES IN ENGLAND

Of all the trees in England,
From sea to sea again,
The Willow loveliest stoops her
boughs
Beneath the driving rain.

Of all the trees in England,
Past frankincense and myrrh,
There's none for smell, of bloom and
and smoke,
Like Lime and Juniper.
—Walter De La Mare.

PEER OF THE GRACES

Ere the Master Hand had finished
And the great earth was replenished
With its rolling seas transcendent,
Hills and vales throughout resplendent,

For choice souls from pre-existence,
Sent below for earth existence,
With great inborn intuitions
For the loftiest of missions—
Gave He gifts to men prophetic,
With the boon of the poetic;
Music with its harp resounding;
Art, the Divine law propounding.
He that does not love the graces
Sees no God in Nature's faces—
On whose heart-strings, crude and hoary,
Music breathes no solemn story—
Sees no great poetic mission—
Ridicules prophetic vision,
Passes from this earth probation,
Never tasting life's true mission.

Music

Music, with its sweet enchantment,
Brings to loving souls contentment,
Speaking with its fond relations
To all hearts and tongues and nations,
With a harmony extending
To the depths of understanding,
Banishing from every nation
Sorrow and disconsolation.
Of the triune of the graces,
Music, with its pulsing phases,
In Celestial tones outstanding,
Tunes all hearts to understanding.

Art

Art—that cherished gift Celestial,
Of the graces so potential,
Tells to throbbing hearts the story
Of that providential glory.
Who can look upon the twilight,
See the crimson clouded sky-light,
View the rosebuds, ferns and daisies,
Pastoral scenes and lofty places—
E'en the dashing waves asunder—
Great creations without number—
Colors blending in precision,
In their heaven-appointed mission,
Telling to the soul the glory
Of the earth's majestic story—
How a hand-work Providential,
Breaths in every moss potential,
Then refuse to see the vision—
Turn away from his own mission,
Wandering oft with brute-like feeling,
Heeding not the great revealing?

Poetry

In the triune of the graces,
There are three distinctive places;
Art and music everlasting—
Poetry—poetic vision.
Greater far the gift prophetic,
Which includes the gift poetic,
Whereby prophets, poets, sages,
View the worlds throughout the ages.
Here I borrow unpermitted,
From a poet's muse unsullied;
Shall not e'en molest his metre,
For his well-writ words are sweeter
Music to the soul transcendent,
Wrote he to our soul's best delight
Easing troubled hearts despondent,
That sweet epic "Love and the Light."
Poets have such intimations,
Heirs are they to premonitions,
Feelings, hearings, intuitions,
Unobserved, unfelt by most men.
Were a poet unprophetic,
Or a prophet unpoetic,
Each were wanting in equipment
For the mission placed upon him.
Poets, seeing through the ages—
Men whose lives fill history's pages,
Have, against cold, stern resistance,
Viewed the future in the distance;
Knew and felt and lived in sorrow,
Wept in heartache for the morrow,
As they penned their inspirations
Of the rise and fall of nations.
E'en as Daniel in his splendor,
Revealed to the great Belshazzar:
"Mene, mene, tekel peres—"
All fulfilled by mighty Cyrus.
Down through time with eyes prophetic,
Nahum, the righteous, wrote poetic,
Of the day of preparation,
In the final dispensation.
Said the mightiest of warriors,
Would be reddened with their horrors,
While, in scarlet robes, the valiant
Would subdue the cruel assailant;
This, when chariots without horses,
Were to rush with flaming torches—
Joist one against the other,
Through the broadways and the heath,
Till the stately pines in glory,
Were to tremble in their fury
Of the lightning speed transcending,
Common human understanding.
Men would stumble in the aislesways;
Count and then recount their worthies.
All fulfilled through every nation,
In this day of preparation.

Messianic Christ

Other prophet-poets feeling
Love unfeigned, proud in revealing,
Wrote in verse and prose and story
Of the Christ advent in glory—
E'en His life and mediation
Wrought in Jewish crucifixion.
Centuries passed when, joy supernatural,
Came the Son of God eternal—
Lived that life of love and glory,
Oft foretold in ancient story.
He, the greatest of the prophets—
He, the peer of all the poets:
In His life and works prophetic,
Lived a song the most poetic;
Wept as He foretold His nation
Of their curse and desolation—
Spoke of bloody wars numbing,
To precede His second coming.
Then, the drama of all horror,
Came the greatest page of sorrow;
Yet the grandest deed prophetic—

White Wyandottes

HATCHING EGGS STOCK FOR SALE

JOHN F. CANNING

Creekside Farm
MACLEOD — ALBERTA
2 miles north of Nolan, C. P. R.

Nyal
DENTACLO
TOOTH PASTE
WHITENS
CLEANSES
PRESERVES
RELIEVES PYORRHEA
Nyal
Drug Stores

For sale by
R. D. McNAY — MACLEOD

The sublimest act poetic—
Drank the dregs of crucifixion—
Drained the cup of man's transgression—
Gave vicarious benediction
In His death and resurrection.

Since His day great men have flourished;
For that love great men have perished;
For their song of times prophetic—
For their lives and deeds poetic.
View we now another prophet;
He an inspired humble poet,
In whose gifted eye far-seeing,
Looked aloof and read the meaning.
So, to give his lines prophetic,
Breathing a sweet muse poetic,
I shall not molest his metre,
For the tone he wrote were sweeter.
Said: "I dipped into the future,
Far as human eye could see,
Saw the vision of the world
And all the wonders that would be;
Saw the heavens filled with commerce,
Argosies with magic sails,
Pillots in the purple twilight,
Dropping down with costly bales.
Heard the heavens filled with shouting—
And there rained a dreadful dew
From the nations' airy navies
Battling in the central blue.
Far along the world-wide murmur
Of the south wind rushing warm,
Were the standards of the nations,
Plunging through a thunder storm;
Till the war drum throbbed no longer,
And the battle flags were furled,
In the parliament of man,
The Federation of the World."
Came to earth the one appointed,
Came at last the one anointed,
As an ensign to the nations,
In this last great dispensation.
Poet-prophet, leader, preacher,
Sympathetic, loving teacher,
Up from lowly life transcendent—
Prophet of the Christ resplendent.
Wrote he well his inspirations;
Told he oft his premonitions.
Years before in revelations,
Taught he well the fate of nations.
Decades passed, the detailed story,
Long before it became history;
Millions read the revelations,
Years before the war of nations.
Fell a martyr for his story,
Scaled his death in testimony;
But his forecast was no mystery,
Just prophetic, previewed history.
Men blessed with far-seeing vision,
Possess always inspiration—
Feelings, hearings, intuitions,
They behold and warn the nations.
These the men that some call dreamers—
Some, in malice, deem them schemers;
Yet, the destiny of nations
Were more safe, 'neath their fore-warnings.

Poetry all arts transcending—
Prophecy the eye extending,
With the two, the soul expanding;
Of all things have understanding.
Give to me the gift prophetic,
Plus the sacred muse poetic,
Then I may preview the story,
Of great worlds in all their glory.
—Octave F. Urnsbach.

WHEREUPON MA REMARKS

"Some men'll reach a ripe old age
Without a day in bed,
And yet by that you needn't gauge
The kind of life he led.
It ain't obeyin' Nature's laws
That kept 'em like a kid—
They reached a ripe old age because
That's all they ever did.

"Pa says that women lose their youth
Because they never know
The way to rest. Well, it's the truth;
Men understand it, though.
They never worry or lament,
These wise philosophers.
That's right—and, if they save a cent,
The credit's mostly hers.

"The cow could die, the house could

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PORTRAITURE
COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Phone 64, Macleod

RETREADING

PLAIN OR NON-SKID

Have your tires and tubes vulcanized—the weather is getting hot and dry patches will come off. We are experts in Retreading and Sectional Work
ALL WORK GUARANTEED

Macleod Vulcanizing Works
Cor. 20th St. and 2nd Ave.
Modern Vulcanizing Shop — Main Shop
408, 6th St. South, Lethbridge.
B. E. CHAPLIN, Manager.

NOTICE

In the matter of Chapter 22, Statutes of Alberta, 1919, and Amendments thereto respecting subdivided and other property. And in the matter of the application of the Town of Macleod, dated September 24th, 1920, to H. Milton Martin, commissioner appointed thereunder for an order cancelling the following plans: (Riversdale) 7383 AI, (Park View) 6515 AI, (Riverside Park) 3370 AI, excepting thereout blocks nineteen (19), twenty (20) and twenty-one (21), (City Crest) 5483 AI, (Vernon Park) 2648 AA, (Mayfair) 6877 AI, (Central Park) 3820 AI, (Central Park) 15 AI, (Central Park) 25 AI, (Central Park) 29 AI, (Broadview) 555 AQ, (Garden Addition) 4028 AI, (Mountview Park) 5230 AI, (Industrial Place) 4677 AI, (Parkview) 360 AI, (Industrial Centre) AQ 2430.

Any and all owners or holders of and everyone interested in any of the above property on which the taxes are in arrears.

TAKE NOTICE that all arrears of taxes must be paid within six months from the date of this Notice, and in default of such payment the Town of Macleod will apply to the Commissioner for an Order vesting all such property in the Municipality of the Town of Macleod.

Any and all owners or holders of and everyone interested in any of the above property on which the taxes are paid.

TAKE NOTICE that the Commissioner has fixed the value of said lots at the sum of two (2) dollars for all lots having a frontage of twenty-five feet, and for other lots the same value in proportion, and that the Town of Macleod intends buying the said lots at the said price, unless the owners or holders thereof accept in exchange other parcels of land offered to them by the said Town of Macleod, and upon payment of the said sum of two (2) dollars or the increased amount, as the case may be, per lot or the exchange of properties as above, the said Commissioner will transfer the said lots to the said Town of Macleod.

AND TO:—

All holders of or interested in subdivision property.

TAKE NOTICE that after six months from the date hereof the Town of Macleod will make application to have the plans of the said Subdivision cancelled.

DATED at Macleod, Alberta, this 10th day of May, A.D. 1921.
E. F. BROWN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The above is published by order of H. Milton Martin, Commissioner.
Approved:
(Sgd.) H. Milton Martin,
Commissioner.

Issues May 12, June 2, July 7, August 4, September 1, October 6th, 1921.

burn,
The pup git in the flowers,
And not a hand they'd ever turn
If it was after hours.
When summer thunderstorms begin
To rattle through the town
Who is it when the rain comes in
Who gits the windows down?

"I'm glad that women worry, that
They don't know how to stop.
A man is mighty handy at
Some job around the shop;
He does the work he likes the best,
And quits when he is through;
And then the women git the rest—
The rest of it to do.

Kindly words are oftentimes reproductive seeds, and many a golden sheaf has been reaped from them upon what we thought to be hard and unprofitable soil. —P. W. Power.

Stand Off Flouring Mill

will have flour for sale and exchange all the time
GRINDING THE YEAR ROUND
HUTTERITE MILL — STAND OFF

SCAVENGING

The public are asked to take notice that a By-law has been passed by the Council providing for the proper Scavenging of the Town.

The collection of garbage is a problem which has caused considerable discussion and an earnest attempt will be made to give a satisfactory Scavenging service.

The By-Law provides for the work to be carried out by Town teams under the supervision of the Engineer. On account of the general financial condition of the Town, householders will be asked to contribute towards the expense of collection of garbage at the rate of Twenty-Five Cents Per Month; restaurants, boarding houses, etc., One Dollar Per Month.

The public are asked to co-operate with the Scavengers by keeping garbage in a receptacle in an accessible place, so that this work can be done as expeditiously as possible.

Every house and place of business will be visited periodically and an attempt made to keep the Town in a clean and sanitary condition.

The Council are aware that some premises produce little or no garbage, but they rely on the spirit of good citizenship of the townspeople to assist in this very important work and pay their small assessments when made.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SEED RYE FOR SALE at \$1.25 per bushel at Standoff Flour Mill. 18-3t

FOR SALE—2500 feet of lumber and one barrel. Apply G. H. Scougall, Sec'y-Treas. Hockey Club.

FOR SALE—Young pigs; pure-bred Duroc-Jerseys. Apply James Connolly. 17-2t-75c.p.

DRESSMAKING WANTED.—Mrs. P. H. Brooks, 20th Street. 18-2t P. 50c.

FOR SALE—About 4½ yards inland lineoleum, used about three months—a bargain for cash. Apply Times Office.

FOR RENT—Furnished house. Phone 11. 18-3t

SALVATION ARMY PUBLIC MEETINGS

Sunday next:—
Holiness meeting—11 a.m.
Sunday School—3 p.m.
Great Salvation Meeting—7.30 p.m.
Tuesday's meeting—8 p.m.
Thursday's meeting—8 p.m.
Friday, Band of Love Class—3.30 p.m. at Miss Mercer's room over P. Burns.
Friday, young people's meeting, 8 p.m.
You are welcome to attend these meetings.
CAPT. R. BATTERSBY, C.O.

\$11. CASH
1 Baby Grand Phonograph
10 10-in. Double Disc Records
(Victor or Columbia)
2 Packages of Best Needles
Not a premium. No soliciting.
No work of any kind.
Write at once for particulars.
1155 Des Carriere Road,
Phonograph Hardware Co.
MONTREAL

PACIFIC MILK
RICHER
AND
TASTIER
Pacific Milk is the product of the Fraser Valley dairy herds—the finest cattle in Canada, grazing in the finest fields all the year around.
Also Pacific is absolutely free from the "tinny" taste common to canned milk. It is sweet and fresh in flavor.
Pacific Milk Co., Ltd.
Factories at Ladner and Abbotsford, B.C.

Second Hand Store

I am in the market to buy, sell and exchange furniture, household goods, Etc., Etc.

**BUYING PRICES RIGHT
SELLING PRICES RIGHT
A FAIR TRADE**

LAMBERTS' OLD STAND—OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE

H. PITKIN & CO.
Licensed Auctioneer for Town of Macleod — ALBERTA

BARGAIN PRICES

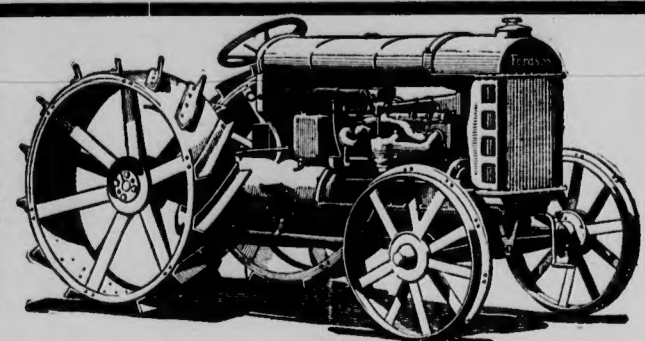
U.G.G. 5-ft. Cut Mower	\$ 88.00
U.G.G. 10-ft. Rake	58.00
U.G.G. 10 1/2-ft. Forkner Cultivator	208.95
U.G.G. 15-ft. Forkner Cultivator	251.15
U.G.G. High Lift Gang Plow	153.35
U.G.G. High Lift Sulky Plow	103.40
U.G.G. Two-Disc Plow	97.00
U.G.G. Cream Separator	41.00
U.G.G. 5-gal. Cream Can	6.00
U.G.G. 8-gal. Cream Can	6.75
U.G.G. 1 1/2 h.p. Engine	80.00

U.F.A. Co-Operative Associat'n

AGENTS

H. H. McLEAN, Mgr.

MACLEOD



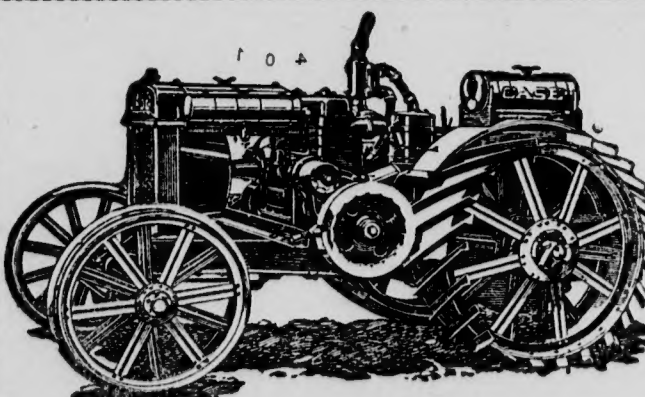
FORD CARS — FORD PARTS — FORDSON TRACTORS

Ford Cars Have Taken Another Drop
 Touring \$825.00, Roadster \$750.00
 Fully Equipped.

Remember, we are giving you first-class Ford Repair Service

Macleod Motor Sales
 SERVICE F. A. ADAMS, MANAGER. LIVERY

Subscribe for The Times



SPRING REQUIREMENTS IN FARM MACHINERY

J. I. CASE FARM MACHINERY CO.—SAWYER & MASSEY CO.—
 WALLIS ENGINE—ADVANCE RUMLEY CO.—WATERLOO BOY
 ENGINE AND GOODISON SEPARATOR—DE LAVAL AND
 MELOTT SEPARATORS—DUNLOP TIRES—OVERLAND CARS—
 JOHN DEERE IMPLEMENTS.

ALEX McDONALD -- AGENT

Only Three Suits Left

One Ladies' Suit---

Tricotine, Navy Blue, Size 36

One Ladies' Suit---

Sand, Botany Serge, Size 38

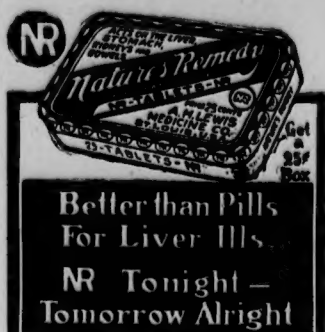
One Ladies' Suit---

Brown Velour, Size 38

WHO WANTS THEM

WE WILL MAKE THE PRICE
 ATTRACTIVE

R. T. BARKER



A. D. FERGUSON, Druggist

Exportation Of Eggs

A valuable trade has sprung up in recent years in the exportation of eggs. In order to encourage and conserve this trade under the provisions of the Live Stock and Live Stock Products act, the Dominion is divided in two sections, east and west for the carrying on of a thoroughgoing inspection service. Ontario, east of Port Arthur, Quebec and the Maritime provinces, constitute the eastern section and all west of the great lakes the western. For the eleven months of last year extending from January 1 to November 30, 334,111 cases of eggs were inspected, of which 148,668 cases were consigned to Great Britain. It has been found that inspection is often requested by shippers, not only for the export but also for the domestic trade. Inspection is by approval, the shipper being required to handle and grade the eggs according to the Canadian standards, marking the cases with the class and grade of the contents. Inspection is then made on requisition. If the shipment is found properly graded a certificate of approval is issued and the case officially marked. Inspectors at seaports are advised of shipments going their way and they are required to report conditions on arrival, supervise methods of handling and stowing on shipboard and keep track of marketing conditions. Steps are also being taken for the better control of eggs imported into Canada.

Notice to G.W.V.A. Secretaries

L. F. Bonnell, Chez Paget-Lorthois, Rue du Centre, Carvin, P.D.C., France, June 30, '21.
 To the Secretaries of all branches:
 Dear Sir,—I recently made an offer through the Lethbridge branch of the G.W.V.A. to visit the graves of soldiers killed in action in France or Belgium during the war. As it was so thankfully accepted by many at Lethbridge, I have decided to make the offer to other branches.

I will supply photos, information, etc., visit graves and do anything desired by relatives for them. All work will be done with the least possible expense, no work in any case exceeding \$15. All requests concerning graves should contain full details as to location.

The cemeteries generally are in good condition, but there are still many without caretakers. These have never been touched and need attention. A few cemeteries I have visited have the permanent headstones installed. These present a very good appearance and are well cared for. If you will kindly let it be known that I will do anything in this line it will be greatly appreciated—a few

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Deering—McCormick—Emerson
 McLaughlin Cars
 Oils and Greases

H. H. YOUNG

Bread

When the Kiddies
 Come in from School
 or Play

as hungry as bears, just dying for something to eat, and just simply can't wait till supper is ready—what are you going to do about it?

Why, mother gets them something to eat, of course. She couldn't do anything else. A fine big slice of

BAWDEN'S GOOD BREAD

and some butter will send them off happy.

We have a good variety of bread to choose from, and

**BREAD IS YOUR
 BEST FOOD—EAT
 MORE OF IT**

BAWDEN'S BAKERY

Phone 132

words in the writing room—anything you care to do.

For any reference I refer you to the Secretary of the Lethbridge branch, where I am an ex-member and personally known to the executive.

If there is anything I can do in the interests of the association, let me know. I will be glad to do anything in my power. If you know of any families in needy circumstances wishing a photo, send me the details of the grave.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,
 Yours fraternally,
 (Sgd.) L. F. BONNELL.

The June Bride's Silver

(By Mrs. Christine Frederick, the distinguished authority on household efficiency.)

Silver and linen—of all their household furnishings these are surely the two things which women love most! And silver is certainly the most fitting gift for the June bride. Other presents may be beautiful, but there is something about silver which has a distinction and a sense of lasting value which no gift of china or textiles possesses.

What piece, what pattern, shall be selected? That is the question.

The higher our civilization the more complicated becomes the array of eating implements. While the uncultured do admirably with a single spoon and their fingers or, at best, a coarse knife and fork, it requires a varied and elaborate assortment of table utensils to eat the modern meal in a refined manner. Of course, one must avoid the dangerous tendency to have too many "fussy" and almost useless pieces, which only complicate the service and make unnecessary work to keep them clean.

Today good silver is practically within the reach of every purse. The manufacturers of plated ware have so developed their product that even at a low cost one is able to find a wide selection of attractive patterns that are guaranteed to give many years of service. Plated ware also removes much of the temptation to theft which the presence of solid silver always involves. Further, the best plated ware has even better wearing qualities than the solid kind, for the metal is so soft and therefore less likely to become dented.

The main point is to choose that pattern which is most tasteful, most restful, and not too difficult to keep clean. Ornate, elaborate designs, with scroll work and much carving or cutting are, fortunately, in less good taste, for it takes a good deal of time and labor to keep them clean. Nowadays the best taste leans to the plainer patterns with less cutting. The long lines and plain designs, such as the "Colonial" and the "Georgian," and some borrowed from the "Empire" of the French, all have this beautiful simplicity and possess great distinction without elaboration.

Although the typical silver set has twelve pieces, the half set, with eight pieces of each kind, is sufficient for the small family. Indeed, it is better to choose six each of more kinds than to have a dozen pieces of only one or two. If the person conducts an informal household, the knife and fork called a "supper" are much better for all meals than the strictly "dinner" knives and forks, which are much longer.

The soup spoon is a piece which in many silver sets is too small and with too short a handle to be convenient for use, particularly by men. Select a model which has a sensible handle—which can be firmly grasped and which is not too much like a toy.

The salad fork is another piece which needs care in selection. It is also often made with a short, stumpy handle and somewhat clumsy tines. In selecting a gift once must be careful to notice these details and not buy pieces which are wrong in length or of poor shape.

The "dessert" spoon is not so widely used here as it is abroad, where all desserts of a pudding nature are eaten with it. It is, however, the most convenient size and shape for soup for children, and for serving if there are no other serving spoons. It is also preferable to the usual standard tea spoon in many instances. It is unfortunately not included in many sets, although it has a far wider use than a very large tablespoon.

When we come to the pieces of small silver, like the oyster fork, butter spreader, fruit knife, etc., it is optional whether or not they be included in the chest of silver. It is best to select odd pieces, like a berry ladle, a pie server or a sugar shell, if a gift of only one piece is to be made. If the recipient knows the name of the jeweler it will be an easy matter to exchange for any other article that may be preferred.

Possibly the most useful single piece of silver that any hostess can own is the pie or cold meat server, as it is sometimes called. This is a flat, trowel-shaped blade, not very sharp on the edges, but just sufficiently keen to slice a pie, meat- loaf or other not too solid food. It is excellent for serving gelatine and other desserts.

Sometimes the pie knife is made with one sharp cutting edge and the other edge slightly scooped, so as to hold the food in shape while it is being lifted from one dish to another. It is mounted on a conveniently long handle.

Another useful piece is a jelly

MASSEY-HARRIS CO.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

EVERYTHING FOR THE FARMER

R. J. E. GARDINER—Agent.

server, which is like the pie server, only smaller. This also has a sharp cutting blade and a raised edge on the other side, which makes it just the thing for lifting a serving of jelly.

In this country it is not considered fashionable to use steel knives with bone handles. But the author speaks strongly in favor of such knives for all dinner use. The usual dinner knife has not a blade sufficiently sharp to cut meat without considerable effort. A set of steel dinner knives with bone or horn handles makes an unusual and very practical gift. Fruit knives have silver blades, but are also mounted in bone handles.

When we come to the various accessories for tea tables and fancy serving there is a wide selection. There are the bonbon spoons, sugar tongs, salt and pepper, and various small baskets and dishes for holding salted nuts, olives, etc.—all of which come in silver. A complete set, with tray, sugar, creamer and pot in silver, lined with washed gilt, is a gift most brides will prize. A set of silver candlesticks is another small but welcome gift.

No matter how beautifully your silver pieces may be, don't forget that if placed unsymmetrically or in the wrong order of location the table will not present the attractive, dignified appearance which correct appointment demands.

MONTH OF JUNE

June brings brides, thunder storms, fresh vegetables, graduates, cyclones, fruits, primary elections, stone bruises, hay rides, Flag Day, roses, school vacation, small grains, warm water in the old swimming hole and barefoot boys washing their feet under the pump before retiring at night.

June is the favorite month of the year, to all except those who prefer some other. Clover fields are red and white; the fish are biting in the creek; everybody's lazy, but not all have time to realize it; and the world is as pretty as the June bride, who goes to the altar one day and starts darning socks the next.

June is the favorite month of poets. A poet is a man who knows more things about a red, red rose than there are to know. Poets are born, not made. The main trouble is that a poet doesn't know he isn't a poet until it's too late. Writing poetry is just about as lucrative as selling fur overcoats in the South Sea Islands or palm-leaf fans to the Eskimos.

Some people say June was named after Juno, the beautiful goddess; other say it was named after May. It doesn't matter; being named after somebody or something is a poor claim to fame. It's what we do ourselves while hearts, and no month brings more beauty, happiness and all-round satisfaction than June.

The 21st day of June is the longest day of the year. Other long days are the day before Christmas, pay day, the first day that relatives come to visit, and the last day of school.

The French revolution started in June. Many people chose the wrong side and lost their heads as the result. Lovers had been losing their heads in June long before that. It's a good thing in June to feel your head frequently and see that it is still on straight.

More chickens are killed crossing the country roads in June than in any other month owing to the popularity of motoring. The chickens have no reason for wanting to cross the road except the desire to get somewhere selves which counts, and no month attracts the motorists who kill them.

If we had our way we would divide the calendar into Fourths of July, Christmas, Thanksgiving Day and June. In no other way could we get all the June that we want.

No prettier, more deserved tribute was ever written of any month than Lowell wrote of June:

"And what is so rare as a day in June?"
 Then, if ever, come perfect days;
 Then heaven tries earth if it be in tune,
 And over it softly her warm ear lays."

CARELESSNESS

"I am not much of a mathematician," said Carelessness, "but I can add to your troubles, I can subtract from your earnings, I can multiply your aches and pains, and I can divide your attention. I can take interest from your work and discount your chances for safety."

—The Center Punch.

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MISS A. M. WILSON

THE LOST CROWN

(By Eileen Jenkinson.)

All was confusion in Fairyland. Queen Bab's crown was lost, and that night was Midsummer Night, when the fairies hold a great ball. Every one was hunting here, there and everywhere in a vain attempt to find the crown.

No one noticed Fairy Aurora slip quietly away and slide down a sunbeam until she came to rest on earth. She looked round. Flowers were everywhere, but there, staring with fascinated eyes, was a little girl. The fairy flew up on to her shoulder, and in a silvery voice cried: "Little girl, where can I find a crown for our Queen? She has lost her crown and we hold a ball tonight."

The child clasped her hands excitedly; then answered:

"Because you are the first fairy I have ever seen I will give you this,"

and she drew a small ring from her finger.

"But will it do?" she asked.

"Why, you darling!" cried Aurora.

"Oh, how can I thank you?"

"Will you kiss me?" whispered the child—and the fairy kissed her rosy lips.

Then she waved "good-bye" and flew up a sunbeam till at last she was swallowed up in the dazzling brightness before her.

Unless the announcement is incorrect, Sarah Bernhardt, aged 75, is to appear in a sensational play the coming season. Toss her a bouquet of rosemary—that's for remembrance.

A. T. LEATHER

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Our stock of every day China and Glass, both plain and fancy, is being added to every week, and we are in a position to fill your needs at this time in small or large quantities. Cups, Saucers, Plates and all the other needs of the house can be bought in any quantity from one up.

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6 per cent. Gold Bonds
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Price \$98.16
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YIELD 6.25 %
Denominations: \$100, \$500, \$1,000

15-YEAR
6 per cent. Gold Bonds
Dated April 1, 1921;
Maturing April 1, 1936
Price \$97.59
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YIELD 6.25 %
Denominations: \$500, \$1,000

Prices subject to change without notice.

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Address all communications to the Deputy Provincial Treasurer.

EON. C. R. MITCHELL,
 Provincial Treasurer.
 (17-41)

W. V. NEWSON,
 Deputy Provincial Treasurer,
 Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, Alta.

THE MACLEOD TIMES AND MACLEOD WEEKLY NEWS

(Independent in Politics)

A weekly newspaper printed and published at Macleod, Alberta, every Thursday

C. J. DILLINGHAM Publisher
S. DILLINGHAM, Mgr. and Editor.

Subscription Price \$2.00
Foreign \$2.50

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per inch 35c
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All classified advertising and readers must be paid in advance.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1921

POLICY OF THE MACLEOD TIMES

The policy of the Macleod Times during this election (or future ones during such time as Macleod has but one newspaper), is and will be to take a strictly neutral stand regarding politics.

The personnel of The Times' business patronage is divided on political questions—some favoring one school of politics—some another—and the management of this paper does not believe it would be fair to exploit the views of one portion of the patrons and supporters of this paper at the expense of the other portion. It is and has been the policy of the Times to work toward harmony among the people of the town and district of Macleod, on occasions, even suppressing news which might disclose the weakness or misfortune of individuals, which might be hurtful

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1921	JULY	1921
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.
3	4	5
10	11	12
17	18	19
24	25	26
31		

Is YOUR Subscription to The Times Paid?

Consult your address label on this paper—compare with calendar and if in arrears kindly remit. Addresses written in pencil generally infer paid up subscriptions not yet changed on printed mailing list. Immediately following this reminder to delinquent subscribers will be found each week a list of those paying subscriptions during the current week.

SUBSCRIBERS PAYING FOR THE TIMES DURING THE WEEK

Following are the names of those paying subscriptions to The Times during the past week:
J. A. Ellis, Granum; A. E. Young, Macleod; J. Horner, Macleod.

to such individuals' friends or might engender animosities—and it is believable that The Times' record will tend towards its readers' faith in its sincerity on this occasion.

Also let it be remembered that a newspaper is a medium of expression of opinions and is not surprised when you read on this page expressions of opinions from both factions in the present political campaign. The Times' mutual friends having rented its literary field as an arena in which to settle a temporary dispute, with the readers of The Times as referees. The Times bespeaks the thoughtful consideration of its readers in perusing the arguments and statements of both factions as presented in this paper with a view to making an intelligent decision at the polls on the 18th July in the best interests of this district and of the province.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE MACLEOD PROVINCIAL CONSTITUENCY:

Ladies and Gentlemen, — Having been selected by the Convention of interested electorate, held on the 5th of July, at Macleod, to contest the Macleod constituency at the coming election for the Alberta Legislature, I take this opportunity of announcing my candidacy and asking your support. For the information of those who do not know me I take the liberty of informing you that I am a farmer residing near the Town of Macleod and that all of my interests are in the Province, so that if elected I can only work for our mutual welfare, because we must stand or fall together.

The welfare of the country must include all interests, both town and country, because their interests are mutual, and what will benefit one must, perforce, be helpful to the other. I am informed that my friends who oppose my candidature are urging electors to look on a farmer candidate as liable to injure the Town's interests by bringing about legislation for the benefit of the country and thus injure the towns. This I wish to have you guard yourselves against. I suggest that you consider that when the country is prosperous the town is prosperous, and when the country is suffering, so the town likewise suffers. Hence, it is difficult to discover where beneficial acts to the one could injure the other.

If I am elected I shall consider it my sacred duty to advance the cause, protect the rights and liberties and extend the privileges of my constituents with all my ability and without regard to sect or creed, race or religion, or whether he or she be a political friend or a political foe, and without regard to residence or occupation.

I ask you for your support and I trust that you will have no cause to regret the request.

W. H. SHIELD.
Macleod, July 6th, 1921.

SUPPORT THE STEWART GOVERNMENT'S IRRIGATION POLICY

The U.F.A. nominated a candidate. They were encouraged to do so, no doubt, by the result of the Federal bye-election in Medicine Hat. The reason given for wanting a nominee of the farmers in the past has been that a farmer can best look after agricultural interests. There is now a Provincial Farmer Premier, and many of the members of the legislature are farmers. The government has given and has promised to further give, its aid to irrigation schemes in the southern part of the province. The farmers cannot think of any legislation which has not been passed. The reason they have for opposing the Stewart government sinks to the level of an excuse, the excuse being: "We're out and want to get in." This excuse is not of the farmers, but of the U. F. A., dictated by a person outside of the constituency altogether, and one who cannot be supposed to have the best interests of the constituency at heart. Under his guidance the U.F.A. has nominated a candidate for the forthcoming provincial election. The only interpretation which the government could put upon the election of this U.F.A. candidate would be that the farmers of this constituency do not approve of the irrigation scheme; hence a block would be put in the way of irrigation. Nothing serious is said in criticism of the government record, and nothing is said in criticism of its policy. Why, then, criticize its policy by electing an opponent of the government or one who is not in complete sympathy with it? It is suicidal for the constituency to do so. If the town expects to gain anything by the ir-

rigation policy, north and south, then let the town electors vote for a government supporter. If the farmers expect to gain anything by the successful completion of irrigation, then let them vote also for a Stewart government supporter. If, on the other hand, the electors wish to disapprove of the scheme of irrigation, let them vote against a supporter of the Stewart government.

TAXES AND PROSPERITY

No less than \$1,000,000 a day is to be saved to the taxpayers of the United States by putting executive departments at Washington on an efficient basis. This means a minimum of \$300,000,000 a year which will be made available for trade and industrial development in that country through reduced tax burdens on business and on individual investors.

Something has been done at Ottawa in the reorganization of the printing department. This was very good work—but it should not stop with one department. The effort for efficiency in the conduct of the country's business should be carried on all down the line. This does not mean curtailment of government activities. Walter F. Brown, chairman of the Congressional joint committee on reorganization, declares that after \$10,000,000 a day has been lopped off the Washington bill of public expense, everything the government is now doing will still be carried on; if anything, it is the hope of the government to improve service, which he adds, "will not be difficult."

A great factor in the present industrial depression is the heavy burden of taxation. The prosperity and development of any nation depends primarily on the surplus of exports—natural products or manufactures—over imports. This surplus can be re-invested, either by companies or individuals, for further development. However, the nation's expenses must be deducted from this surplus, and it becomes obvious that a country with a heavy national debt and wasteful administration is seriously handicapped. The money paid out in taxes cannot be used for plant extensions, to buy commodities or invest in building or new enterprises. Heavy taxation is advanced as the chief reason for trade stagnation in England. Hon. Walter Runciman says:

"Every year in former peace times there has been a large amount of money saved—running in Great Britain into hundreds of millions. It has been used in two ways. One use was for the promotion or expansion of producing concerns at home—coal, iron, textile, dock, ship, and so on—all of which went to provide increasing employment for our growing population."

"This later growth continues, but the expansion of our industries has become impossible owing to the tremendous toll taken by the revenue departments. By absorbing the private citizen's savings the Imperial and local tax and rate collectors have swallowed up the very capital which ought to have enabled our industries to keep pace with the growing needs and numbers of our people."

Canadian taxpayers are not only carrying the burden of a war debt and expensive and inefficient administration of public departments at Ottawa, but an additional hundred millions or so as a deficit on the government's railways. The transportation situation has become such that the public has demanded that something be done, and the government is calling upon Sir Joseph Flavelle to put the national systems on a business basis — a like departure from the usual political methods is also necessary to bring about a proper reorganization of inefficient departments. Men of proven ability in the business world—men of the Flavelle type—should be selected to administer the nation's business; the present system of cabinet-making is woefully weak in this respect.

A COMMENDABLE ACT

On Monday last the City Fathers did a most commendable action by passing a By-law providing for the proper scavenging of the town. It appears that owing to the fact that some persons ordered the scavenger to call and others have not, the ones keeping their premises clean and tidy have been bothered by their less considerate neighbors.

From a public health standpoint it goes without saying that no refuse or garbage should be allowed to be un-

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collected around town. At the same time the Council have not been able to provide for this work out of taxation. They are therefore asking the public to pay one-half of the expense, and we believe and hope that the citizens of this town will assist the authorities in making a real good job of keeping this town pleasant to the eye, healthy and clean.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA PROVINCIAL PLATFORM

Declaration Of Principles

Believing that the present unsettled conditions in Canada politically are due in large measure to dissatisfaction with the party system of government, and

Believing that present day political institutions fail to measure up to the requirements of present day conditions in that the present system has failed to develop a sufficiently close connection between the representative and the elector, and that the people desire a greater measure of self-government,

Recognizing the rights of all citizens, believing that it is the duty of every citizen to exercise his rights of citizenship in the most efficient manner, and in the best interest of social progress, and believing that individual citizenship can only be made efficient and effective through the vehicle of systematically organized groups:

We, the United Farmers of Alberta, base our hope of developing a social influence and a progressive force, on becoming a stabilized, efficient organization. We therefore place primary emphasis on organization.

Our organization is continuously in authority, and while through it we formulate declarations of principles, or a so-called platform, these are at all times subject to change by the organization.

We are a group of citizens going into political action as an organization. Our elected representatives are at all times answerable to the organization. Each elected representative is answerable directly to the organization in the constituency that elected him.

We aim to develop through the study of social and economic problems an intelligent, responsible citizenship.

Thus organized citizenship becomes the vehicle not only of intelligent voting, but also of intelligent guidance of elected representatives.

A full recognition of the supremacy of the organization in all things does not nullify the importance of a platform. Recognizing this importance, we submit the following as a suggested platform to be used by the U.F.A. Provincial Constituencies in the coming election:—

RECONSTRUCTIVE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

1. Representation of all classes of the community in the Legislature according to their numerical strength. This to be brought about through proportional representation, and a preferential ballot in single member constituencies.

2. We endorse the principle of the initiative, referendum and recall.

3. That 30 days' public notice be given before the issuing of the writ for any provincial election.

4. That no government be considered defeated except by a direct vote of want of confidence.

5. Administration of the affairs of the province with the greatest measure of economy that is consistent with efficiency.

6. Abolition of the patronage system in the conduct of all provincial business.

7. That a Highways Commission be created whose function it shall be to supervise and control all Provincial roadwork and expenditures for that purpose, which Commission shall supplant the present method of party control and patronage.

8. EDUCATION: To provide as far as possible equal opportunities for all the children of all the people by gradually extending and improving educational facilities.

9. PUBLIC HEALTH: Adequate provision for the maintenance of the health of the people as the duty of the government.

10. PROHIBITION: To enact and enforce such legislation for the control of the liquor traffic as the people may sanction by referendum. Prohibition is an integral part of the Farmers' platform, and the U.F.A. will use its influence in that direction.

11. NATURAL RESOURCES: We stand for the immediate handing over

of the natural resources by the Dominion to the Province of Alberta and the conservation and development of these for the benefit of the people.

12. That encouragement be given to co-operative efforts in the marketing and handling of the products of the farm, and along lines calculated to reduce the cost of production, distribution and living.

PAINFUL IMPRESSION

CREATED BY KILLING OF FRENCH ARMY OFFICER

PARIS, July 5.—The killing of Major Montallier of the French army during a hostile demonstration by the German population of Buethen, Upper Silesia, reported in foreign official advances, has created a most painful impression in French official circles, it was indicated today.

The reported killing occurred after the Poles had withdrawn from the town under the evacuation agreement. The officer was in command of a small French detachment that had remained in Buethen throughout the Upper Silesian troubles, it was explained. The British troops that were assigned to occupy the town had not yet arrived and the manifestants profited by this fact. The major was shot from behind by someone in the crowd, the reports declare.

When the British troops arrived the foreign office advised add, they were forced to fire in order to disperse the crowd, and some of the demonstrators were killed and others wounded.

The July number of Rod and Gun in Canada, the well known sportsmen's magazine, contains many interesting fishing stories and articles; including "Piscatorial Doubters" a tale of Tinamag fishing by M. Parkinson. Pisciculture, by Leo Baker, describes the culture of game fishes at one of the fifteen government hatcheries. The hunter is well looked after in this issue with interesting accounts of hunting trips in Ontario and British Columbia. For the lover of firearms there is the Guns and Ammunition department, conducted by C. S. Landis. The well known nature writers, Bonnycastle Dale, F. V. Williams and

Robert Page Lincoln are represented in this issue. Rod and Gun in Canada is published monthly by W. J. Taylor, Limited, at Woodstock, Ontario.

AFTER THE HOLIDAYS

My unused will is flabby still, and it isn't up to much—
It's more like a can't or a won't or a shan't than a regular will, as such, I give it a jerk and start to work in a dutiful way, God wot—
Then I close my eyes, and my vision flies to a scene where work is not.

A forest stream like a painter's dream that murmurs among the stones,
A cool, deep pond, with the woods beyond, and the twilight's restful tones;
The whirr of a reel, and the thrilling feel of a bass that's struck and held—
Wake up, you slop—your regular job must order your dream dispelled.

I whang the keys and long for breeze—
—of the sort that used to shake
The tamarack bows from their June-time drowse at the edge of Cedar lake;
And the clover scent that always went along on the wind's sweet way—
I can smell it yet—but I mustn't forget there is work to be done today.

Drive on, you slave—be gritty and brave! Drive on * * * remember the drive
You sliced to the rough, but you had the stuff to finish the hole in five? And the Nineteenth Hole—oh secret soul that knoweth where such things are,
Have done, have done—for that was the one you always made in par!

Ah, well, goodnight, for I cannot write with a mind so full of dreams,
And work must wait for a normal state, untroubled by woods and streams.
A two-weeks' rest from jingle and jest has ruined my rippling rhyme—
If the boss were sage, he would dock my wage and charge me for overtime!
—Ted Robinson in Cleveland Plaindealer.

DISPATCH

Sometimes we are tired of logic. The human mind is essentially, discursive.

So we like to go from this 'o that, and nibble at peanuts and politics. Particularly in weightier matters, such as wisdom and the vast generalizations of life, a flash is better than an argument, a hint is more helpful than an essay.

Here and there, then, note: "There are some things that will not bear mediocrity—poetry, music, painting, oratory."—La Bruyere. "States are lost through timidity."—Voltaire.

"Barbarians are necessary every four or five hundred years in order that the world may be vivified; otherwise the world would die of civilization."—Michelet.—Dr. Frank Crane.

Sin is like fire, in that it will never die out while it is supplied with suitable fuel; unpunished by grace, it will be its own fuel and burn forever.—J. Bate.

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EMPRESS PROGRAMME

Friday - Saturday

JACK PICKFORD in

"The Man Who Had Everything"

No man who has everything he wants fails in time to develop a taste for something he cannot get.

EDDIE POLO in

"THE KING OF THE CIRCUS"

Episode No. 6, "THE LION'S CLAWS."

Comedy: "The Sleepy Head"

Monday - Tuesday

ALICE LAKE in

"Body and Soul"

PARIS by night—the Latin quarter—and a strange great adventure.

"CANADIAN PICTORIAL No. 96"

Also

Ford Scenic:--- "FAIRYLAND"

Wednesday - Thursday

EUGENE O'BRIEN in

"His Wife's Money"

Also

Two Reel Comedy:--- "A SURE CURE"

COMING SOON—TOM MOORE in

"HOLD YOUR HORSES"

A GOLDWYN SPECIAL

EMPRESS CONCERT ORCHESTRA

BRINGING UP FATHER



By G. McManus

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Silver Fern Dish—regular \$8.00 **\$6.50**

J. S. COLLIS,
Sec'y pro tem.
C. W. Mackinnon, W. M.



Alberta Lodge No. 3, A.F. & A.M., G.R.A., will attend divine service at Christ Church, Macleod, Sunday, July 10th, at 7.30 p.m. Members will meet at Masonic Hall, 23rd St., at 6.45 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

J. S. COLLIS,
Sec'y pro tem.
C. W. Mackinnon, W. M.

For The Children

Story of Wiggles

PART TEN

There never was just such a noisy place as a dog show. Every dog, big or little, was trying to bark its voice hoarse when Wiggles was brought into the great long building where

the show was being held. Poor Wiggles! He thought at first his bark would break with all the noise. But his ears soon became accustomed to it. He thought the dogs that were doing all the barking were very foolish to be making so much noise, but just the same the first thing he knew he was barking just as loudly as any of them.

"That must be this dog's first show," Wiggles heard the dog in the stall next to him say. "It's only green dogs that make so much noise."

How ashamed that made Wiggles then. He stopped his barking, you may be sure.

The dog next to him was used to going to shows, he guessed, or else it wouldn't have been so wise. Wiggles resolved to listen to the conversation of his neighbor so that he could learn proper show etiquette.

"Do you think it will be a three-point show?" he heard the dog remark next. The questions were being asked of the dog two places down from Wiggles. That dog was accustomed to going to shows, too, it seemed.

"Yes," answered the other dog; "if I win today I'll complete my championship."

"But you won't win; I'll win," the first dog spoke up quickly—"then I'll need just one point and will be ahead of you."

"Oh, indeed!" exclaimed the second dog. "And since when have you improved in head enough to be placed over me?"

"I've improved a lot—my master told me I have," declared the first dog—"and I've been doing a lot of winning lately."

"That's because I have been sick and haven't been able to attend the shows," the second dog pointed out. "But I'm quite well now, I'll have you to understand."

Wiggles couldn't help smiling to himself as he listened to these two dogs quarreling. Why, they weren't going to win at all—he was going to win, he felt sure, and then how disappointed these two dogs would be.

What did these dogs look like anyway?

Wiggles' curiosity got the best of him and he peeped around the corner. It was Wiggles who was surprised then. What a wonderful pair of dogs he saw. They were the most beautifully marked and the handsomest dogs he could imagine. Their stails, too, were all decorated with purple velvet, and as they sat there they looked like two kings on thrones. What hope had poor Wiggles to win a prize when he had to compete against such dogs as these. How terrible his master would feel, and how

disgusted everyone would be when they found out that he wasn't a good dog at all, though Wiggles, his spirit falling so suddenly he never felt so unhappy in all his life.
(To be continued.)

YOUR ATTITUDE

Your attitude toward your own success and happiness, as well as toward people around you, is what establishes your station to a very large degree.

Many years ago I read a most remarkable little book called "That Something." It was the story of a human failure who woke up one day to a realization of that something which is the controlling element in every winning career, and I miss my guess if it hasn't transformed thousands of lives.

Just the minute that "The Prodigal Son" changed his attitude toward things, he said in his heart: "I will arise and go to my Father." And just at that instant the clouds rolled away and the Sun came out for him.

I was told of a very great artist the other day, whose work is of really high merit, and who should be elected to a national academy—which carries with it high honor for any artist. But my friend told me that his attitude towards his brother artists was so critical and ungenerous that no one wanted him as an associate.

Many people build great walls about themselves, lock the gates so that no one can get in, and then wonder why somebody doesn't come to see them.

If your attitude toward people and life in general is right, you will have no trouble in getting on. You will have a good booster at every street corner.

The one whose attitude toward his work is one of sincere enthusiasm is sure to reap greater rewards than those found in his pay envelope. For such a one will always know that he is doing a far greater job for himself than he could hope to do for the one who employs him.

We all work for ourselves most when we work for others best.

The shrewd employer sees and feels the attitude of an employee when it is quite impossible for him to know all about the many details done by that worker. And he knows anyway that the attitude counts most.

The right attitude is that of keeping in line—sensing the feelings of your friend and the spirit of your work.

—George Matthew Adams.

ing soups, to use the things you have. If you can spare one or two cups of milk it will make the soup nicer and more nourishing, and you must take the cover off your pot and allow the liquid to evaporate to that extent. Strain the soup and add the milk and butter the size of walnut before serving.

The Rhyming Optimist

THE FIDDLER

(By Aline Michaelis)

Bill Johnson was a simple soul, his looks were only middling; he never had a weighty roll, because he loved his fiddling. He fiddled on in merry mood and kept his old bow going while others stuck to sawing wood and driving posts and hoeing. But everywhere he ever went he had the fiddle by him, and Bill was always well content, his message seemed to cheer him. He lived along from hand to mouth, nor planned for rainy weather; he took his fiddle north or south, they roved about together. In sun or rain ere day would end he played some merry measure; his fiddle, like a trusted friend, could always yield him treasure. Though rough the roads where Bill might go, with temptations sometimes glaring, the tunes ascending from his bow all sang of better faring. When folks beheld him they'd rejoice and welcome him with gladness; they longed to hear that magic voice that banished care and sadness. Some men contend that Bill was wrong; "He should have stuck to planting," he should have husked the fiddle's song and stopped his galivanting." But there are many made for toil and few their days can brighten; the many bend to till the soil, while few their loads can lighten. The toilers drink with deep delight the joys the few are bringing, and so we hold that Bill was right to keep his fiddle singing.

Promotions In Macleod Public School

Miss Mackenzie's Class

Grade 1 to Grade 2: Hugh Young, Frank Tilbe, Fred Wright, Ina Greenwood, Betty Dufour, Queenie Maltby, Constance Reid, Bert Day, Helen Hoey, Alex Young.

Grade Jr. to Grade Sr.—Class A: Frank Bell and Edward Prestwich, Helen McNabb, Ruth Ringland, Willie Field, Nellie Wicks, Frank Butcher, Albert Lantinga, Jack McLennan, Lily Arthur. Class B—Allan Raitt, Billie Warren and Charles Warren, Mildred Bailey, Gladys Bota, Roberta Perry, Tom Lambert, Margaret Martin, Dorothy Barne, Vera Pierson, Edna Stewart, Annie Warren.
—C. M. MacKenzie.

Miss Vipond's Class

Promoted from Grade 1 to Grade 2: Norvil Marks, Donald McKenzie, Harold Webb, Jack McDonald, David Cooney, Bob Toogood, George Bell, Ruth Clark, Alfred Prestwick, Harry Faunt, Henry Boag, Maynard Hickey, Christopher Cooney, Marie Knisley, Lois Ashcroft, Norman Drifill, Bernard Perkins, Clifford Dixon, Freddie Ades, Gordon Johnstone, Gwen Pearson, Gilbert Cummings, George Johnstone, James Embury, Vernon Pearson, Ernest Demer, Homer Meers, Stanley Hattersley, James Allan, Gladys Gilroy, Alta Thiel, Allan Toogood, Gertrude Gilbo, Frank Townsend.

Promoted from Grade 1 to Grade 3: Jack Greenwood, Donald Sutherland, Jack Cutler, Joe Palazzo.

Miss Laycock's Class

Grade 2 promoted to Grade 3: Hazel McNab, Gwen Hilliard, Edith Polard, Cissie Warren, Florence Robb, Hope Dillingham, Eugene Hewitt, Jeanne Day, Muriel Callie, Alice Grant, Clarence Ringland, Buster Dunn, Madeline Hewitt, Jean Hill, Iard, Joe Sanderson, Grant Cunningham, Elaine Portch, Claude Stevens, Audrey Scheer, Alex Trotter, Kathleen Chow, Edith Armer, Grant Burrows, Traverse Bremner, Virgie Burrows, Frank Stewart, Charles Field, Leslie Pearson.

Grade 2 promoted to Grade 4: Charles Middleton, Marjorie Wood, Eileen McNeil, Jack McNeill, Margery Greenwood.

Miss Allum's Class

Promoted from Grade 3 to Grade 4: Norma Peterson, Florence Baker, Grace MacKinnon, Jean Ringland, Gladys Cooney, Marion Hill, Labo Lantinga, Effie Barnes, Isobel Hutton, May Grier, Albert Bell, David Grier, Margaret Reid, Ruth Armer, Harold Young, Willie Hart, Jessie Little, Isabel Callie, Burley Adams, Minnie Perry, Wilfred Dixon, Bertha McNab, Donald McFadden, Jean Pringle, Frank McNab, Jeffery Young, Charles Warren, Willie Carse, Walter Thew, Geraldine Stewart, Henry Prestwich. On trial for month: May Wood, Ronald Tilbe, Willie Bremner, Rose Mensaghi.

Miss Root's Class

Grades 4 to 5—June promotion examinations, Macleod Public School—names in order of merit: Alan Gordon, Kathleen McNab, Richard Butcher, Ralph Baker, Millie Armer, Murray Meers, Jack Fanset, Oliver Gardiner, Lawrence Boag, Hugh McFadden, John Allan, George Stockton, Tom Bell, Robert Dickson, James Bell, Margaret Hamilton, Milford Thiel, Bertie Charlton, Mabel Workman, Ruby Young, May Gibson, Rose Brewster, Billie Pollard, Melville Macdonald, Marjorie Townsend, Winnie Young, Ralph Day. Promoted on trial—Lillie Thew.

Miss Tabor's Class

Passed from Grade 5 to Grade 6, June, 1921: Tordis Carlson, Elsie Hurdall, Dora Gibson, Pearl Hart, Ruth Grant, Violet Townsend, Grace Bremner, Clive Burrows, Jim Lambert, Rachel McLeod, Jean McDonald, Mabel Perkins, Glenn Ringland, Dora Taylor, Jack Little, Steven Lawson, Margaret Carse, John Davis, Ivor Brooks, Lizzie Sanders, Barney Martin, Edith Coffey, Ira Gradison, Bella McDonald, Irene McFarquhar, Alfred Wyrick, Passed on trial—Florence Gilboe, Muriel Beattie.

Miss McDuff's Class

Grade 6 to Grade 7: Jean Russell, Irene McCausland, Mary Radke, Charles Brewster, Mildred Wood, Beryl Charlton, Lillian Andrews, Jean Gordon, Campbell Gardiner, Clara Dillingham, Aldra Meers, Louise Swinerton, Helen Allen, Leonard Bremner, Alfred Tilbe, Ralph Webb, Robert Hunter, Ralph Grady, Alice Macdonald, Lucy Wood.

Miss Moss's Class

Promoted from Grade 7 to Grade 8: Claudie Gardiner, Durwood Mills, Catherine Mercer, Marguerite McLenn, Mary Rose, Fred Gibson, Dorothy Embury, Margaret Brewster, John Watson, Ruth McLean, Lola Campbell, Clifford Whipple, Albert Swinerton, Tom Mackintosh.

Prize List

Following are names of winners of prizes given by the I.O.D.E. at school closing exercises: Miss MacKenzie, Hugh Young; Miss Vipond, Norvil Marks; Miss Laycock, Hazel McNab; Miss Allum, Norma Peterson; Miss Root, Alan Gordon; Miss Tabor, Tordis Carlson; Miss Moss, Claudie Gardiner; Miss Atkinson, Clinton Keats.

Genius is usually frayed at the trousers; Mediocrity is run down at the heels; but Success is always well-dressed.—Joseph J. Lamb.



Fry's Iced Cocoa

RECIPE: Keep on hand a syrup made up of one half cup of FRY'S Cocoa, one cup of sugar, one cup of warm water. Stir until smooth. Then boil for 5 minutes—chill and add one half teaspoonful of Vanilla Extract. To serve, allow two tablespoonfuls of this syrup to a glass with a little chopped ice and fill with cold milk. Stir well.

Try this cooling, delightful FRY drink. You'll want it often.



Cutting Out a Dress

If the home dressmaker is to have success with her new dress she needs to bear in mind several important rules regarding the cutting of material.

Most materials with a nap must be cut so as to have the nap run down. Ordinary velvet and corduroy are, however, generally exceptions to this rule, says Prof. Jane Fales of Columbia university, in her book on "Dressmaking."

If the richest effect possible is desired, the velvet can be made with the pile running up. The objection to this is that as the pile is standing up it catches easily and is difficult to keep clean. Panné velvet should have its pile running down.

Many materials which have no nap, such as Henrietta and cashmere, show a difference in color if the pattern is not laid so that the material all runs in one direction. A test for difference in color can easily be made by putting the two cut ends of the material together and holding them up. In that way the top and bottom of the material are side by side and it is easy to determine whether they catch and reflect the light in the same way.

For the inexperienced it is always a good plan to cut all patterns first in inexpensive material such as cambric, unbleached muslin or calico, and have them tested and lifted.

In cutting the two corresponding pieces or sides of any garment should be cut together; that is two fronts of a shirtwaist or two sleeves, for otherwise two pieces may be cut for the same side.

There are occasional exceptions to this, as, for instance, when the amount of material is limited and by cutting the pieces singly they may be more economically placed and material saved, or when the material has a decided up and down, because of nap or pattern and must be cut separately to look and wear well.

It is, in general, more economical if, in placing a pattern for cutting, its wider sections are placed at the cut end of the material. For instance, with a shirtwaist pattern the fronts are usually placed first, with the bottom of the pattern at the cut end of the material.

This gives opportunity, if there is no up and down, to slide the second piece of the pattern by the first and so save material. A similar plan may be adopted satisfactorily in cutting skirts.

In cutting a garment from any pattern the garment should be carefully marked, wherever necessary, with a tracing-wheel, tailor's chalk or tailor basting. The lines to be marked depend, of course, on the kind of garment.

Seam-lines should always be indicated as a guide in basting for fitting, and such lines as the neck, armholes, waist, hip and hem, which are needed not only for a guide in basting, but for the actual making.

The tracing-wheel will mark two thicknesses at once, and is, for that reason, especially convenient. It cannot, however, be used on all materials. For instance, soft fabrics and those with fancy surfaces the markings will not show.

Tailor's chalk marks only one surface at a time, and there is always danger of its being erased during the basting.

Tailor basting is in general a most satisfactory method of marking. It may be done through two thicknesses; it stays in place as long as it is needed and does not injure any ma-

terial. It requires, however, more time than either of the two other ways.

When the cutting is done the seam-lines are frequently marked with tailor's chalk, which serves as a guide for the tailor basting. In making this basting a long double thread is needed.

The sewing is done through both thicknesses, using first a short, then a long stitch. The thread is not pulled through tightly, as in the regular basting, but each long stitch is loose enough to form a loop.

After the basting is finished the two pieces of material are carefully pulled apart as far as the loops will allow, and the stitches which hold them together are cut between the two layers of material. If this is correctly done there will be stitches enough on each piece of material to indicate the line perfectly.

Bobbie and His Pa

By William F. Kirk

Our teacher spoke a speaking peece to us yesterday & sed we shud remember it & spring it at hoam, the speaking peece was like this:

The hites by great men reechad and kept
Was not at-tuned by sudding flite,
But thay, wile their companys slept,
Went toiling up-ward thru the nite.

This is the correctt dope, sed Pa wen I red the speaking peece to him. That cud not have been put truer or better if I had rote it myself, sed Pa. In fact, sed Pa, it sounds like I rote it, sed Pa.

Stuff & non-sense, sed Ma. You cud never have rote anything so bu-tiful, sed Ma. There is a great lesson in them luvly lines for little Bobbie, sed Ma. Only by hard work do we git anywares, Bobbie, sed Ma.

I never worked so very hard, sed Pa, yet look ware I a mtday, sed Pa.

Well, sed Ma, Ware are you? I doant see that you are on such a daz-zeling pinuckel, sed Ma, that you can't be seen with the naked eye, sed Ma. I have cumb-er-ity far at that, sed Pa. & I offen look back & think of all the pa-unt toll wile I put in to git ware I am, sed Pa.

Please d-ant speak so, sed Ma; a sudding surprise life that is bad for my hart, sed Ma.

I have labored much & long jest the same, sed Pa. You doant realize how hard work beekaus I work so easy, sed Pa.

That is a very brilyunt reemark,

BEST ATTRIBUTE

A teacher asked his pupils what was the best attribute a man could possess.

The first one voted for a liberal and contented disposition. Another declared that to be a good companion was most desirable. A third was of the opinion that to be a good neighbor was what he would vote for. A fourth said that to be wise and far-seeing was what he would wish for.

At length the master turned to a quiet, studious boy, who had sat silent listening to the answers made by the others.

"Well, my lad, what do you say?" he asked.

"I think, sir," was the reply "that a good heart is the best of all."

"Quite right," said the master, "for those two words comprehend all that the rest have said. The man who has a good heart will be both contented and a good companion, a good neighbor, and wise."

TRUTH

When the love of truth for truth's sake—this poetic idealism, this intuitive perception, this grown from within—has been awakened and cultivated, thoughts live and are transmitted into endless forms of beauty and utility.
—Luther Burbank.

HOME, HEALTH and BEAUTY

Hearth, Glow And Homespun

THE POORER CUTS

(By Polly Peele.)

(Copyrighted by British and Colonial Press, Limited.)

Nothing is very cheap now, of course. Even the so-called cheaper cuts are an awful price," declared the Practical Person in an authoritative tone to an appreciative audience of one. "But the saving isn't the only thing. The cheaper cuts add so much variety to the week's menus. Fancy the monotony of ringing the changes on roast beef, beefsteak, roast lamb, lamb chops and so forth, day in and day out. It would be like a boarding-house where the same bill of fare is repeated week after week and the boarders get to know what kind of meat they will have Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and every day in the week. My family never know what is going to be for dinner and I am always trying new ways of cooking and combining food. Some of them I read about or hear about, and some I invent.

When the Practical Person stopped for breath after this long dissertation I put in:

"If people would study these matters, try to have a little inventiveness and take a little trouble about such things, wouldn't it be a help, though, in keeping them well nourished at less cost? For after all, these poorer cuts, while far from cheap, aren't half the price of steaks and chops. I heard a good suggestion made the other day by a woman who is philanthropically inclined. Her idea was

to establish a number of cooking classes in the poorest parts of the city to teach the women to prepare cheaper foods so that they would be appetizing and wholesome. They would be something like free clinics. Everything, from methods to utensils, would need to be quite simple, of course, and I really think the teacher would need to follow the work into the homes just as the district nurse follows her work and helps the people to adapt her teachings to their own needs."

That would be fine, the Practical Person thought, and wondered why some women's organization didn't take up such work.

All this conversation took place in my little green and white kitchen and it developed, somehow or other, from a shoulder of pork which lay uncooked on the table. I was going to have my first little dinner party, a very modest and economical affair, and my old friend had volunteered some suggestions as to the meat course which consisted of a 4-pound shoulder of pork with the bone removed and the rind scored. To prepare it for the oven the Practical Person rubbed the outside with a damp cloth and scraped it with a knife, then made a dressing of two cups of bread crumbs, half a teaspoonful each of salt, sage and summer savory, a little pepper, a little onion and a dessertspoonful of butter.

"Now," she said when she had finished, "this is all ready for the oven. You want to cover your pan and roast it for three hours, then make a brown gravy."

"What about the bone that was taken out?" I asked.

"It will make a delicious soup, my dear," was the reply. "Put it in a pot with a quart of cold water, some salt and pepper, half a small onion and a scant cupful of split peas. You will need to cook it half a day. And you must learn, particularly in mak-

Province of Alberta Co-operative Credit Societies

The Provincial Government has provided legislation designed to encourage the co-operation of farmers by adequate credit, longer term loans, lower interest rates, cash prices for purchases, saving of time and labor, and an improved community spirit.

Increased Farm Credit depends upon—

- (1) Greater reliability of loans.
- (2) Certainty of repayment.
- (3) Adequate powers of security.

The Alberta Co-operative Credit Act, in its amended form, grants exceptional powers in the matter of taking necessary security, and thus repayment can be safely provided for.

Organization of a Society requires—

- I. Fifteen signatures to petition to incorporate.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED AND DESIRE FULLER INFORMATION COMMUNICATE WITH—

HON. C. R. MITCHELL,
Provincial Treasurer.

17-21

W. M. SELER,
Supervisor Co-operative Credit Act,
Parliament Buildings, Edmonton.

Guarantees of Municipal District and Government are given in accordance with terms of Act.

IV. Affairs controlled by Board of Directors.

V. Limited liability.

II. Thirty members in good standing to start operations.

III. Each member to subscribe for \$100 stock on which he pays twenty per cent. in cash and twenty per cent. each year thereafter.

VI. Limited liability.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY
TOWN OF MACLEOD

COUNCIL

Mayor—J. L. Fawcett.
Councillors—Alex McLeod, R. J. E. Gardiner, F. Morris, A. McDonald, F. Thewlis, R. T. McNichol.
Secretary-Treasurer—E. Forster Brown.

Council meets first and third Mondays every month in the Town Hall.

Committees

Finance—McNichol, Thewlis, Morris.
Police—McLeod, McNichol and Gardiner.
Fire—Morris, Gardiner and Thewlis.
Water and light—Gardiner, McLeod, McDonald.
Sanitation—Thewlis, McDonald, McNichol.
Health Board—J. L. Fawcett, Vernon Pearson, R. D. McNay, A. T. Leather and A. Young.
Superintendent-Engineer—Vernon Pearson, residence phone 104.
Second Engineers—Frank Seymour and M. Hill.
Town Electrician—C. B. Holmes—night trouble phone 259.
Chief of Police—J. K. Ridley.
Fire Chief—Wesley Shield.

Member of Provincial Parliament—Geo. Skelding.
Clerk of Supreme and District Court—A. B. McDonald.
Deputy Clerk—Miss L. Thomas.
Justice of the Peace—T. H. Stedman, W. A. Day.
Provincial Police Magistrate—Major Burrell.
Provincial Police—Corp. Watt.
Crown Prosecutor—J. W. McDonald.
Coroner—A. F. Grady.
Medical Health Officer—Dr. S. J. Kirk.
Registrar of Vital Statistics—A. F. Grady.
Local Agent Government Telephone—W. E. Kope.

MACLEOD HOSPITAL BOARD

J. D. Matheson, chairman; E. F. Brown, R. D. McNay, A. D. Ferguson, Rev. J. Kennedy, Rev. W. A. Lewis, Rev. J. Osborne, R. T. McNichol, F. Morris, C. W. Stevens, A. F. Grady, R. J. E. Gardiner, J. W. Moreash, J. L. Fawcett, A. T. Leather, H. M. Smith, Rev. J. W. Merrick, C. A. Mercer, W. Embury.

MACLEOD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

President—H. Mackintosh.
1st vice-president—C. Hammersley.
2nd vice-president—J. Horner.
Secretary-treasurer—R. J. E. Gardiner.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD

Chairman—R. T. McNichol.
Trustees—J. L. Fawcett, W. A. Day, R. W. Stewart, H. Little.
Secretary-Treasurer—E. Forster Brown.

SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD

Chairman—T. H. Stedman.
Trustees—M. Gallagher, M. Jordan, J. J. Burke.
Secretary-treasurer—J. Ryan.

Inspector for the Macleod Inspectorate—J. H. Hutchinson, Macleod.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Macleod Detachment staff officers: Commanding Officer, Inspector J. A. McDonald. Inspector W. J. Lindsay, Inspector Howard Townsend, Sergt-Major W. Arnold, Sergts. J. A. Webb and J. A. Allen.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

G. W. V. A.
Club rooms on 24th St., below the Silver Grill.
President—T. W. Whitefoot.
1st Vice-President—S. Metge.
2nd Vice-President—G. L. Pollard.
Secretary—C. P. McChesney.
Committee—W. Walsh, P. Roberts, W. Whitworth, W. Hoodless, J. Ridley, C. Cowan, J. Buckwell, J. B. Lambert and V. R. Baker.

GREAT WAR NEXT-OF-KIN ASSOCIATION

(Macleod Branch)
President—Mrs. A. Watson.
Vice-President—Mrs. T. Mackintosh.
Sec'y-Treasurer—Mrs. V. R. Baker.
Executive—Mrs. J. Allan, Mrs. J. Baird, Mrs. S. Baker, Mrs. S. Lewis, Mrs. Dowson, Mrs. W. V. Price, Mrs. Horsburg.
Meetings as per advertisement.

A. F. & A. M.

Alberta Lodge No. 3
Masonic Hall over Union Bank
W.M.—C. W. McKinnon.
Secretary—Rev. W. J. Merrick.
Meets on the third Wednesday of each month.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS

Bekah Chapter No. 7.
Grand Chapter of Alberta.
1st Principal—F. Morris.
Secretary—John Allen (Sergt.).
Meets 1st Tuesday in the month.

I. O. G. F.

Mountain View Lodge No. 4.
N.G.—Herman St. George.
V.G.—W. Fleming.
Recording Secretary—R. W. Rans.

REBEKAH LODGE

Mountain View Lodge No. 23.
N.G.—Mrs. R. J. E. Gardiner.
V.G.—Mrs. J. A. MacMillan.
Secretary—Miss A. M. Wilson.
Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Oddfellows' Hall.

L. O. L.

Macleod L.O.L. No. 1818
Master—Rev. W. A. Lewis.

Secretary—James Freeman.
Meets the first Monday in Oddfellows' Hall, 3rd Avenue.

Financial Secretary—R. W. Stewart.
Meets every Thursday in Oddfellows Hall on Third Avenue.

U. F. A.
Macleod Local 852
President—H. Mackintosh.
Secretary—D. H. Shield.
Meets first Saturday in the Town Hall.

W. C. T. U.
President—Mrs. E. F. Brown.
Secretary—Mrs. R. J. E. Gardiner.
Meetings on first Thursday in the month as announced.

BRIGHT MUNICIPAL DISTRICT No. 69

Councillors—T. Murphy, Evelyn; T. Bailey, Ardenville; Robt. Carroll, Macleod; R. B. McNab, Macleod; John Stienhoff, Macleod; Fred Wood, Macleod.
Secretary-treasurer—H. W. Bright.
Council meets 1st Saturday, Municipal Offices, 24th St., Macleod.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH, MACLEOD (Anglican)

Every Sunday, 8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
1st and 3rd Sundays, 11 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
2nd, 4th and 5th Sundays, 11 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
Every Sunday, 7.30 p.m., Evensong.
Intercession Service every Thursday at 7.30 p.m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 2.30 p.m.
W. A. regular meeting 1st Monday in the month. Secretary, Mrs. C. W. E. Gardiner.
W. J. Merrick, M.A., Rector. Phone 60.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. J. Kennedy. Phone 152.
Mr. Sparks, Choir Leader.
Miss Watson, Organist.
Sundays—Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7.30 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class, 2.30 p.m.
Monday—Ladies' Aid in church rooms, 3 p.m. (1st Monday of month, regular meeting).
Wednesday—Prayer meeting, 8 p.m.
Friday—Choir Practice, 8 p.m.
Women's Missionary Society (regular meeting second Tuesday of each month at 4 p.m.).
Junior Mission Band (third Tuesday of every month).

CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS MACLEOD

Rev. J. Osborne, Pastor.
Sunday Services—Low Mass at 8.30 a.m. High Mass and sermon at 10.30 a.m. Sunday School at 2.30 p.m. Devotions and Benediction at 7.30 p.m.

SALVATION ARMY

3rd Avenue.
Lieut. R. Battersby.
Sunday Services—Holiness meeting, 11 a.m. Sunday School, 3 p.m. Salvation meeting, 7.30 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Public meeting, 8 p.m.
Thursday—Band of Love Sewing Class, 4.15.
Saturday—Girl Guards, 3.30.

METHODIST CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. W. A. Lewis, B. A.
Sunday School Supt., Dr. Kirk; Recording Steward, A. Young; Choir Leader, J. T. Doney; Organist, Miss J. White; Envelope Steward, A. R. McFadden; Junior Choir Leader, E. Demer; Organist, Miss E. Thewlis; President Ladies' Aid, Mrs. C. Rose; President W. M. S., Mrs. P. Brooks. Leader of Boys' Work, S. Collis.
Sunday—Worship at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday School at 2.30 p.m. Monday—Young People's Meeting at 8 p.m. Mission Band at 4.15 p.m. Tuesday—Ladies' Aid, first Tuesday of month, 4 p.m. Women's Missionary Society, 2nd Tuesday of every month at 4 p.m.
Wednesday—Prayer Meeting at 8 p.m.
Thursday—Mission Circle, 8 p.m. 2nd Thursday of every month.
Friday—Young People's Choir Practice 7 p.m. Senior Choir Practice 8 p.m.
"The People's Church." Everybody welcome.

THE MAN WORTH WHILE

You're stacked up with misfortune,
And everything's gone wrong;
The world is singing a doleful tune—
A funeral, sad, swart song.
Your luck is dead against you,
And you cannot raise a smile.
Just try and whistle your troubles through.

For that is the man worth while.
Your health is on the down trail,
Your roll has disappeared,
You've only known the words "To Fail";

Misfortune has you quered.
Don't rail against the monied guy,
The man who's made his pile.
Don't snivel and grouch—take another try.

For that is the man worth while.
A winner can laugh and be happy;
Success makes us all feel glad,
But give me the loser who's happy,
Who isn't disheartened or sad.

The man who will right up and tell you
That he's down and out, with a smile—
But he's coming right back—he will,
For that is the man worth while.

—Chas. K. Underwood.



Everyday Religion

(By Dr. Thurlow Fraser.)

(Copyrighted by British and Colonial Press Limited)

OUR NATIONAL GREATNESS

A great religious assembly had been gathered for ten days in New York. Representatives of many churches and many countries were in friendly conference. The large majority of the delegates, however, were from the United States and the British Isles. Canada had a delegation of able men. They were entirely ignored. They had no place in the program, no part in the discussions. To the delegates from the other two great English-speaking lands, they simply did not exist.

That was a day of small things for Canada. It was forty-eight years ago. The Dominion was only six years old. So far as either the British or American delegates were concerned Canada and Canada's delegates were not on the map.

It was the last night of the feast of eloquence. The huge gathering had resolved itself into a mutual admiration society. Representatives of all the countries except Canada spoke. But the field was held by the delegates of Britain and the United States, who vied with each other in paying reciprocal compliments. The sweetness cloyed.

At last some one thought of Can-

ada. The Canadians were asked to name a representative. They chose the late Principal Grant, then a minister in Halifax. The American chairman announced:

"Mr. Grant of Canada will now speak."

Then he sat down, turned his back on the speaker he had just introduced, and began a conversation with one of the British delegates.

"Coming from a country, Mr. Chairman, one hundred thousand square miles bigger than your own."

The magnificent voice rolled the startling statement over the huge audience. The chairman spun around like one who had been struck, and stared at the speaker as if he were a lunatic. The buzz of conversation ceased. The man who was addressing them knew how to control a crowd. With the power of an orator and the passion of a patriot he so thrilled that indifferent multitude who had hardly ever heard of his country that they cheered him again and again. He had just completed a journey by rail and steamer, on foot, on horseback, and by canoe, across Canada from ocean to ocean, and knew its greatness as no other man did. When he was done they had to acknowledge that the unknown Mr. Grant from the despised Canadian provinces, was the biggest man and had the biggest subject presented before that assemblage.

The man who captured that hostile or indifferent audience was one of the real Fathers of Confederation; far more truly a Father of Confederation than many of the political leaders so called. He had a large part in winning and holding Nova Scotia for that cause. His enthusiasm was aroused, his imagination fired by the possibilities of those enormous areas of limitless resources forming one "Dominion . . . from sea to sea, and from the River to the ends of the earth."

But he knew that mere bigness, mere richness of material resources will never make a nation great. "The destiny of a country depends not on its people." Wealth may ruin, but it cannot save, a nation. A nation is saved by its ideas.

The day of small things in Canada is past. The day of fulfillment which the Fathers of Confederation saw with prophetic eye, has come. But the danger which men like Grant saw still

remains. It is intensified by the very rapidity of our material development. It is the danger of mistaking riches for greatness; of getting a multitude of possessions above nobility of character.

Jesus once said: "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth."

It is just as true of a nation. This week we celebrated our national birthday. Fifty-four years old—old enough to take stock—old enough to have sense—old enough to estimate the respective values of the seen and the unseen, of the material and the spiritual, of the temporal and the eternal.

If we are not old enough to see the result of the choosing one ideal or the other in our land, look at the history of others. Persia, with its might and material resources passed away and left hardly an influence behind. Little Greece continues to live in the thoughts of her great poets and philosophers. Assyria and Assyria's conquests are almost forgotten. But little Israel will live till every nation shall have acknowledged Israel's God as God of all. And in our own day we have seen how a great nation fell when it lost the spiritual ideals which once made it a teacher of the world, and turned to a policy of vulgar conquest and brute power.

We have the earth. We have the material riches. Let us join to these intellectual development and spiritual ideals, and there ought to be no bounds to our growth save the bounds which the seas have set; no limit to our years save the limit of the end of the ages.

Let this be our national greatness—that our land is a land whose God is the Lord, a nation whose standard is righteousness.

TOUCHING REMINISCENCE

"Ah! It makes me sad to think there was a time when I rode in my carriage," remarked the tramp as he told his tale of woe to a kind-looking woman.

"You poor man!—what a comedown! And, pray, how long ago was that?" she asked handing him a coin. Pocketing the coin, he replied, as he walked off: "Just forty-five years ago, ma'am. I was an innocent baby then."

South Macleod Irrigation District

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application has been made under the provisions of the Irrigation Districts Act, 1920, for the formation of an Irrigation District to be known as "The South Macleod Irrigation District" and including within its boundary the following lands, excluding from these lands any areas required by the Crown for road purposes, and any areas included in the right of way of any railway.

IN TOWNSHIP 5, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of section 31 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 5, RANGE 27, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of section 26, situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north half of section 27; that portion of the south half of section 28 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north-east quarter of section 28; that portion of the east half of section 29 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the south half of section 34; that portion of the east half of section 35 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; and that portion of section 36 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 6, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; that portion of the northwest quarter of section 28 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the west half and north east quarter of section 29; all of sections 30 to 33 inclusive; and that portion of section 33 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 6, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

Those portions of sections 2, 3, and 4, and the north half of section 5, situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; all of section 6; the south half of section 7; the south half and north east quarter of section 8; all of sections 9 and 10; those portions of sections 11, 13 and 14 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; all of section 15; the east half of section 16; the east half of section 22; all of sections 23 to 26 inclusive; the east half of section 35; and all of section 36.

IN TOWNSHIP 6, RANGE 27, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

All of section 1; the south half and north west quarter of section 2; the east half and north west quarter of section 3; and the north east quarter of section 4.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

Those portions of the north west quarter of section 19 and the south west quarter of section 30 situated on the left bank of the Belly River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

Those portions of the west half and north east quarter of section 2 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of sections 3 to 10 inclusive; those portions of sections 11, 12, and 13 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of sections 14 to 23 inclusive; that portion of section 24 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of sections 25 to 29 inclusive; the north east quarter of section 31; the south half and north east quarter of section 32; all of sections 33 and 34 inclusive; that portion of section 35 situated on the left bank of the Belly River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The south east quarter of section 1.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The north half of section 31; that portion of the north half of section 32 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; and that portion of section 33 situated on the left bank of the Belly River.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of section 2 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of sections 3 to 5 inclusive; the east half of section 6; the north half and south east quarter of section 7; all of sections 8 to 10 inclusive; all of sections 15 to 21 inclusive; the south half and north west quarter of section 22; all of sections 27 to 30 inclusive; the unsubdivided portion of section 31; all of sections 32 to 34 inclusive; the north half of section 35; and the north half of section 36.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The north east quarter of section 13; the north east quarter of section 14; the north west quarter of section 15; the north half of section 16; the north half of section 17; all of sections 19 to 30 inclusive; the south half and north east quarter of section 31; and all of sections 32 to 36 inclusive.

IN TOWNSHIP 9, RANGE 23, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north west quarter of section 17 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; that portion of section 18 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of sections 19; those portions of the south west quarter of section 20, and the north east quarter of section 20 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; that portion of the west half of section 21 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; that portion of the north west quarter of section 27

situated on the left bank of the Belly River and the right bank of the Oldman River; those portions of the south west quarter of section 28 and the north east quarter of section 28 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; the north west quarter of section 28; all of sections 29 and 30; that portion of the south half of section 31 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River; the north east quarter of section 31 and that portion of section 32 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River and those portions of the south west quarter of section 33, the east half of section 33 and the south west quarter of section 34 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River.

IN TOWNSHIP 9, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of section 3 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; that portion of section 4 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of sections 5 to 7 inclusive; the south half of section 8; all of section 9; those portions of sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; the south half and north east quarter of section 16; the west half of section 17; all of sections 18 to 20 inclusive; the east half of section 22; all of section 23; that portion of section 24 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of section 25; the south half and north east quarter of section 26; the south east quarter of section 27; the south west quarter of section 28; the south half and north west quarter of section 29; all of section 30 and the west half of section 31.

IN TOWNSHIP 9, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

All of sections 1 to 5 inclusive; the unsubdivided portion of the south half of section 6; all of sections 8 to 16 inclusive; that portion of section 17 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River; the unsubdivided portion of the south half of section 18 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River; the south half of section 20; the south east quarter of section 22; all of sections 23 and 24; the north half and southwest quarter of section 25; all of section 26; the south half of section 27; the south half of section 35 and all of section 36.

IN TOWNSHIP 9, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The south east quarter of section 1; the south half of section 2; the south east quarter of section 4; that portion of the west half of section 4 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River; those portions of the south half of section 5 and the south east quarter of section 6 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River.

CHAS. STEWART.
Acting Minister of Public Works.
18th June, 1921.

A. R. McFadden,
R. T. McNichol,
Committee representing the petitioners.

Reach & Co.

The long expected rain has come at last and for which we are duly thankful. It means a more hopeful future. In the meantime our pocketbooks will be as thin as ever. Buyers will have to be frugal and careful in their purchases. "There is many a slip twixt the cup and the lip." Yet in spite of pessimistic outlooks we may be hopeful of a certain amount of feed for the live stock. The past four years have taught us that we can't live by grain alone, but have to depend on cattle, pigs and fowl. They are half the farmer's living. The merchants and farmers have many a weary wait still before them ere Easy Street is reached. We will do the best that is possible to ease the depleted purse. Wherever it can be done our profits will be shared with you. We can't put in a large stock of goods yet. The years that have gone left us stranded on the financial reefs. We shall buy what is absolutely necessary and will ruefully grin whenever you send to a department store for what in ordinary years should be supplied by us. Our heart is still in the right place, but the past years have fearfully contracted it. Let us hope it may expand with the promise of good times ahead.

Reach & Co.

FINEST JOB PRINTING — THE MACLEOD TIMES DOES IT

We have a number of pairs
Men's Work Shoes
FOR SALE

made on the U.S. Army Last
AT A LOW PRICE

First class shoe repairs. Hand sewn oak
soles, etc.

W. K. MACKIE

(Next Town Hall)

Men's Ready - To - Wear
CLOTHING

Rain Coats and Suits

20 Per Cent.
Discount

This is a Bona-fide Sale. I Need the Money.

J. W. MOREASH

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REPAIR SERVICE UNEXCELLED
ALL WORK GUARANTEED—PRICES REASONABLE

Everything For Your Car

TIRES, TUBES, AUTO ACCESSORIES
TIRES AT NEWLY REDUCED PRICES
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AGENTS FOR DODGE, STUDEBAKER AND CHEVOLET
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CURRENT EMPRESS THEATRE ATTRACTIONS

**ALICE LAKE IS FEMININE
JEKYLL AND HYDE
IN LATEST PHOTOPLAY**

Has Greatest Opportunity of Her
Career in "Body and Soul," Unusual
Parisian Drama by William
Hurlbut

Surrounded by Real
Latin Quarter Types

Alice Lake now becomes the feminine
Jekyll and Hyde of motion pictures.

In "Body and Soul," featuring Miss
Lake at the head of a notable cast,
and produced at Metro's west coast
studios in Hollywood, Cal., this brilliant
young actress plays a dual role
that offers all the possibilities of the
famous Robert Louis Stevenson char-

acter. "Body and Soul" will be seen
Monday and Tuesday at the Empress
theatre.

But the Alice Lake story will present
no struggle between good and
evil natures. It hinges on the battle
of two personalities for the ascendancy—personalities that grow out of
a chain of circumstances that can be
pictured only in the language of the
camera.

The story opens in the Latin quarter
of Paris, where unexpected
glimpses of the quaintly decorated
studios, the night life of the French
capital and the struggles of the ambitious
from every corner of the world
are presented.

Miss Lake appears first in the role
of an American art student. It is
while working at her studios that she
is a victim of an accident that robs
her of all memory and leaves her
with an entirely new personality.

Finding herself in an environment of
which she knows nothing, she believes
herself a model and takes up the
life of the Bohemian district.

In the unfolding of this phase of
the story, Miss Lake insisted on surrounding
herself with genuine Parisian
types.

One of the big moments of the
story comes with an encounter with
an artist for whom the student model
is posing. The artist accepts his new
model as of the kind with whom he
had previously associated. But enough
of the old personality remained to
prompt the girl to resent these attentions.
After a personal encounter
she made her escape, only after she
had been branded with an instrument
used by the sculptor in modelling clay.

Shortly after this encounter the
memory and earlier personality of the
young model suddenly are restored.
She leaves the Bohemian quarter, her
old life and her associates, carrying
with her nothing but the brand of the
artist to remind her of her dream existence.

Immediately after her return to her
former home, she is confronted with
a charge of murder, a grueling examination
by the police—the big surprise
of the production.

For the phases of the story that are
pictured in Paris Miss Lake provided
herself with a number of daring costumes
that are sure to attract and hold
the attention of every feminine eye.

"Women expect something different
in costumes from Paris, and I believe
I have given them something to think
about," said the girl star. "I designed
most of them myself and, as a result
of my studies I feel as if I had spent
a month in France."

THE MAN WHO
HAS EVERYTHING

Having everything one wants doesn't
insure mental happiness. Oftentimes
a surfeit of good things in life brings
longing and discontent. Mark
Bullway, millionaire, stacked his son
Harry up against just this sort of
proposition. But Mark had an object.
The muttered curse of a blind man
struck by the touring car in which
Mark and his son rode inspired him.
"I hope the young man will get everything
he wants," said the blind man.
And Mark Bullway, seeing the light,
decided to sicken his son of worldly
pleasures by giving him everything.
How well the scheme worked is portrayed
admirably in the Godwyn picture,
"The Man Who Had Everything," with
Jack Pickford. See it at the Empress
Friday and Saturday.

DID ALICE LAKE
HYPNOTIZE HERSELF
IN PICTURE SCENE?

Strange Experience of Actress in
Course of Portraying Dual Personality
Role of "Body and Soul"

Nerve Specialist Finds
Phenomenon Valid

Sometimes a star of the movies has
an experience so strange; so unusual,
so improbable, that the writer whose
business it is to chronicle her doings
hesitates to describe it on the theory
that it would pass muster as fiction only.

Such an experience fell to the lot
of Alice Lake, the youthful star of
Metro's production, "Body and Soul,"
which shows Monday and Tuesday at
the Empress theatre. But for the fact
that it was observed by three disinterested
experts—one a psychic specialist—it
might never have been discovered,
much less described.

In this picture Miss Lake plays the
part of a girl possessing a dual personality.
Her secondary self is brought
into being through an accidental
combination of circumstances while
she is studying art in the Latin
quarter of Paris. In an effort to correct
this cerebral aberration, or brain
kink, a hypnotist is summoned and
called upon to operate on the mental
mechanism of the heroine.

William Orlamond, a character
actor whose piercing eyes and dignified
mien have won for him a reputation
of the Svengali of the screen, was
cast for the part of the hypnotist.
When Miss Lake first saw the man
who was to play in her company, she
laughingly announced that she was
afraid he would make the part entirely
too realistic for comfort.

"I'm sure I will," was the laughing
response of Orlamond, who immediately
forgot that had made it.

Later, as a camera ground, Orlamond
made all the familiar passes of a
hypnotist, made the verbal suggestions
of sleep and complete relaxation that
accompany the gestures, and Miss Lake
showed every evidence of being in a
hypnotic state.

"Cut," finally ordered Director
Dallas Fitzgerald, well pleased with
the scene.

Orlamond smiled and ceased his
movements, members of the company
relaxed and the camera ceased to
grind. But Miss Lake, her eyes half

LAKE WINDERMERE CAMP

For Your Summer Vacation

The moderate-priced bungalow camp
on the sandy beaches of Lake Windermere.
Enjoy bathing, boating,
riding on mountain ponies to great
conyons and glaciers, golf, motoring,
and fishing, then in the evening dancing
in the Community Hall.

Full particulars from Canadian Pacific
Railway Ticket Agents, or

J. E. Proctor,
Dist. Passenger Agent,
Calgary

open in a fixed stare, did not move a
muscle. The director shouted to her
and somebody shook her by the
shoulder. It was not for several minutes,
however that it was possible to arouse
her fully.

Meanwhile three English physicians,
headed by Dr. Thomas U. Kerlburg,
the nerve specialist and student of
therapeutic suggestion, hearing
that a film hypnotist was at work on
the Fitzgerald set, had been shown to
it at their request. They witnessed
the conclusion of the scene and one of
their number talked to Miss Lake
after she was completely revived.

"I think it highly probable that
Miss Lake was the subject of self-hypnosis," said Dr. Kerlburg. "It is
not necessary that the other actor
have the ability to hypnotize in order
that a phenomena of this sort should
occur. Miss Lake, desiring to play
her part, thought hypnotism, acted
hypnotism and felt hypnotism. As a
result, she actually was hypnotized—not
by any word or act on the part of
the supposed hypnotist, but because of
her own thoughts."

"Body and Soul" is an elaborate
picturization of the stage drama by
William Hurlbut, prepared for the
screen by Hayden Talbot, playwright
and author.

He had motor cars, bull dogs, diamond
rings and pendants for the girl he
thought he wanted, but he lacked
happiness. His vision was clouded by
a surfeit of things without real
mental value. And, strangely enough,
a blind man opened his eyes. Such, in
brief, is the theme of "The Man Who
Had Everything," Godwyn's newest
feature presenting the favorite screen
star, Jack Pickford. In the role of the
profligate son Jack gives one of his
best portrayals. See "The Man Who
Had Everything" at the Empress
theatre Friday and Saturday.

If you had "everything" how long
would you want? See "The Man
Who Had Everything" at the Empress
theatre Friday and Saturday.

Trees for Every
Prairie Farm

(By Archibald Mitchell, Western
Lecturer, Canadian Forestry Association.)

Of the necessity for trees on the
prairie farm it should not be necessary
to write. One has only to live a
few months on the prairie to know
how welcome a shelter is when the
wind is blowing. We are glad to see
the Chinooks in winter. We look upon
them as a special blessing after a
spell of thirty below, but they are
all the better when you can enjoy
the balmy weather they bring behind
the shelter of a well arranged belt of
trees.

Then there is the dust. In this
country, as in other dry countries,
the dust, like the poor, is always with
us. Tree belts stop a tremendous
lot of dust. At least the smother
from the neighboring summer fallow
never reaches the houses when there
is a substantial shelter between them
and the west wind.

And temper and nerves. There is no
telling the difference a few trees will
make. No wonder some poor women
get discouraged and, indeed, almost
distracted, at times when the wind
comes sweeping down. The washing
blows away and everything goes
wrong at once. Two or three days
of steady high wind have an uncanny
power to rattle one's nerves—there's
no mistake about it.

I never saw so much genuine tree-planting
interest amongst prairie farmers
as this year. In just one district
of Southern Alberta this spring
Mr. Roy Walker of Vulcan planted a
mile and three quarters of trees on
the west of his farm, using 25,000
trees. The Staples farm at Vauxhall
has planted 20,000, and a party
near Irricana has put in 16,000.
Great numbers of farmers to my
knowledge are preparing their ground
this year for next year's planting.
These are the beginnings which I believe
will develop into a country-wide
practice of systematic prairie forestry.

Nor is success limited to the districts
of liberal moisture, or the irrigated
sections. Just as striking successes
have been scored in districts where
tree planting appeared hopeless.
N. J. Anderson of Barnwell,
Alberta, gave up the attempt to prepare
a dust blanket over his land as a
means to preserve moisture and
turned for relief to tree planting. He
lives in a naturally dry area which
next year will have irrigation. He
planted 5,000 trees of Russian poplar,
ash, maple and willow. It took Mr.
Anderson and a helper just four days
to complete the job. Not 25 of the



BODY AND SOUL WITH ALICE LAKE

Empress theatre Monday and Tuesday

whole number died. After four years
his shelter belt is from ten to twelve
feet high. In 1918 and 1919, when
there was so little moisture that
grain failed to thrive, the trees grew
from six to eight feet. Today, Mr.
Anderson is drawing big dividends
from his shelter belts in the form of
freedom from soil drift; he grows fine
crops of vegetables and leads an incomparably
happy life as a farmer.

Some settlers say "I can't spare
the time for tree planting." My reply
is "An acre of 1,800 trees, planted
4 by 6 feet, is the work of a man and
a team for one day. What is three
days switched out of the middle of
seeding time and tacked on to the end
of it? John Smith and Tom Brown
with similar fields come out at the
end of the season with similar yields,
but Smith, having taken a couple of
days for tree planting, has a fine
young forest to boot. That is the
story in a nutshell. Very few men
lack the time. And exceedingly few
if any localities can offer as a legitimate
excuse that they are too dry for
trees to thrive.

THE OLD QUADRILLES

By Luella Lathrop Hoagland,
Golden, Missouri

Far, far away in the Ozark Hills,
The young folks dance the old quadrilles.

Overalls and shirts of blue,
Cowhide boots, and jumpers, too,
Their swaying bodies all keeping time
To the fiddler's tune and caller's rhyme.

"First couple out and lead to the
right,
Follow the girl with the eyes so
bright.

You-all jump up and never come
down,
The holler of your foot
Makes a hole in the ground,
Ala! man all
Around the hall."

Laughing Janie, her eyes full of joy,
Shyly watches the fiddler boy.
Playing as he never played before,
For her to dance on the puncheon
floor.

"Do so do,
Around you beau
Roosters in the center, four hands
round,
Swing your partner off'en the
ground.

Whirl the girl from Arkansas,
Chaw more tobacco than yer Paw
can chaw,
Saw more wood than yer Maw kin
saw,
Dance with the girl from Arkansas.

Balance all
Around the hall."
"Turkey in the Straw," "No More to
Roam,"

"Arkansas Traveller," "No Place
Like Home,"
"Git Your Partners, last set of all,"
Gaily they follow the old-time call.
"Chase that 'possum, chase that
squirrel,

Follow that pretty girl 'round the
world.
Chase that rabbit, chase that coon,
Follow your honey 'round the
moon."

The lanterns flicker, and morning
grey
Brings another long working day;
There are cows to milk, and plows to
guide.

Down the old trailways side by side,
The dancers fit, their laughing calls,
Echoing through the forest halls,
Over the hills to her mountain home
Pretty Janie follows alone.

Trough the glade and down the swale,
Past the church, and in the vale,
By the cool, swift brook, where willows
meet,
Pausing to lave her weary feet,
Over her shoulder her best shoes
swing,



JACK PICKFORD in "The Man Who Had Everything" GOLDWYN

At the Empress theatre Friday and Saturday.

Joe's 'DANDER-JAZZ' Does It

ERADICATES DANDRUFF AND BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR
J. P. Rankin REX BARBER SHOP Macleod

Business Items Of
Interest To You

K. A. Y. for Cut Flowers.

W. K. Mackie for work shoes.

Special Prunes at the Cozy Corner
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The Service Garage for prompt service
in repairs and parts.

A. T. Leather, Real Estate and
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Moth Bags—90c to \$1.50—at R. D.
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Hail Insurance sold right in right
companies by Geo. H. Scougall.

Funeral Director and Embalmer—
Phone 218—Geo. McFarquhar.

MacMillan, The Tailor—Cleaning,
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Great West Saddlery—Harness,
Trunks, Valises.

Best equipment and Service—The
Silver Grill.

Take your boy's shoes to J. A. Le-
mire for repairs.

Billy Wilkinson, Auto Livery—
Phone 215 or 105.

Massey-Harris Farm Implements—
R. J. E. Gardiner.

For spring battery overhauling go
to W. O. Hoodless.

Watches at Russell's—all styles
and sizes—\$10.00 and up.

Read Reach & Co's advertisement
for some good sound advice.

See J. T. Doney's window for several
specials in his line.

Draying and Transfer Work done
promptly—H. H. Young.

Retreading—work guaranteed—
Macleod Vulcanizing works.

The Macleod Supply for Groceries,
Fruit, China and Glass.

Three ladies' suits to go at bargain
prices. See them at R. T. Barker's.

Go to E. Grant to get your painting
and decorating done—213—18th St.,
Macleod.

Stand Off Flouring Mills do grist-
ing the year round. Hutterite Mills—
Stand Off.

Bargain prices on many U.G.G.
implements. Get them at the U.F.A.
Co-operative store.

Farm Implements—the best Plows,
Cultivators, Drills—McLaughlin Cars
—Oils and Greases—H. H. Young.

Dander Jazz eradicates dandruff—
J. P. Rankin sells it at the Rex Barber
Shop.

List your lands with Hugh Mac-
intosh, local agent United Grain
Growers.

Go to Lambert for estimates on
your building or other carpenter jobs
—you know from his record he will

Softly, the mocking bird hears her
sing:

"Chase that rabbit, chase that coon,
Follow your honey 'round the
moon."

The birds are singing of love and joy,
As down the trail the fiddler boy,
Leaps the brook and over the rocks,
He follows on, and never stops,
Until he comes to the pasture gate,
Where happiness and Janie wait;
As he gaily speeds along,
He hums the caller's careless song:

"Chase that 'possum, chase that
squirrel,
Follow that pretty girl 'round the
world."

One of the best ways to bet on the
coming fight for the world's cham-
pionship is to keep your money in
your pocket.

One of the best ways to bet on the
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give you satisfaction. Shop phone 4—
House phone 82.

Reductions in Ford Cars. See A.
F. Adams at the Macleod Motor Sale.

Cosy Corner Ice Cream Parlor for
ice cream, fruits, candies, fancy china,
school supplies and sporting goods.

Two 6-room modern houses—well
located—rent moderate—apply Geo.
H. Scougall.

Whitefoot Photo Service for ama-
teur finishing, portraiture and com-
mercial photography.

Go to Andrew's Hardware for
Globe Liquid Asbestos, Fibre Roof
Coating to fix up your roof.

One large warehouse, suitable for
contractors, etc., and one good gar-
age to rent. Apply K. A. Y. Realty
Co.

When the children come in from
school or play crying for bread, give
them "Bawden's Good Bread" instead
of pie.

Beware of foot troubles. Better
see the Chicago Foot Specialist, who
will be at J. T. Marks' store on July
21st.

George Marlow will take you to
Waterton Lakes or anywhere else
you may wish to go. His is a first-
class auto service.

See D. R. Carse for that job of
plumbing, gas fitting or steam fitting.
—Prompt and efficient service guar-
anteed.

John F. Canning's White Wyan-
get busy if you want hatching eggs.
dotties look well—lay well—pay well.
See his advertisement.

For all kinds of building and con-
tracting—general carpenter work—
go to C. W. Stevens, 24th St., oppo-
site Times Office.

You can sell that second hand furni-
ture to advantage if you go to H.
Pitkin & Co. Auctioneering solicited
in town of Macleod.

Summer Millinery—Imported Milan
Straw Shapes—Something new in
tops for camisoles and night gowns—
new collars for your spring suit. Miss
A. M. Wilson.

J. W. Moreash is putting on a spe-
cial sale of men's ready-to-wear cloth-
ing—rain-coats and suits—20 per cent
off—don't miss the economical buy-
ing thus afforded.

JULY

Why should I welcome thee?
Yet I must do it—
Habit is driving me
Ruthlessly to it;
This month is sweet—the next
May be much sweeter—
I use the first pretext—
I am a Greeter.

June has been fiercely hot—
Thou wilt be hotter;
Fies will arrive—I've not
Bought me a swatter.
I shall be frizzled brown,
Soaked, tortured, knifed (I'm
Doomed to remain in town
All through my lifetime.)

Yet, Duty's slave is none
Else than yours truly;
Hail to thy broiling sun!
Welcome, fair July!
I bring my rhyme to thee,
Suite without reason;
Thou bringst the possibly
Silliciest season.

Turn the electro fan.
Just a notch higher;
Pray that the weather man
Turns out a liar.
Long may thy kingdom stand—
Long, but not too long!
(Yes, I'll take lemon and
Ice in my Oolong.)
—Ted Robinson in Cleveland Plain-
dealer.

PREFERRED A PEACH

"The stork has brought a little peach,"
The nurse said with an air;
"I'm mighty glad," the father said,
"He didn't bring a pear."

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THE CONFIDENCE A PAPER ENJOYS IN ITS TERRITORY IS THE BEST GUARANTEE OF VALUE TO ITS PEOPLE. THE LARGE NUMBER OF REGULAR READERS OF THE LETHBRIDGE HERALD IS A GUARANTEE OF GOOD SERVICE TO SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NEWS

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY

That which is never undertaken, never is accomplished.

Miss Jim Stockton returned last Friday from a two weeks' vacation spent at Waterton Lakes.

Miss Nellie Williams left on Monday morning for Edmonton, where she will attend summer school.

Miss Isobel Lawson, who was a visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Davey for the past week, returned to Lethbridge on Monday.

E. J. Young and M. G. Genge of Bank of Montreal staff spent Dominion Day in Lethbridge.

R. N. Genge of the Irrigation office staff at Calgary, is holidaying with the home folks here.

Capt. (Rev.) S. H. Middleton of the 93rd Battery at Kipp this week.

Mrs. D. A. Bain left for her home at Lethbridge on Tuesday last, after spending a few days as the guest of Mrs. J. Williams.

Willard Bowen of Merchant's Bank staff, Nobleford, is spending his summer holidays at the home-ranch, west of Macleod.

Dr. G. S. Mills, accompanied by Mrs. Mills, left last Saturday for Vancouver on a holiday trip which will extend over a few weeks.

Next Sunday evening Alberta Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M., G. R. A., will attend special services in Christ Church at 7:30 p.m.

Vernon Tripp of Greenwood visited with his mother, Mrs. M. E. Tripp, for a few days last week en route to Vancouver to attend summer school.

Attention is drawn to the advertisement of "Province of Alberta Co-operative Credit Societies" in another portion of this paper.

Clarence McCrea of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Lethbridge, is spending the summer holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. McCrea, at Macleod.

Mrs. and Mrs. Alex McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gordon and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Bailey were visitors on July 1st to Calgary to attend the Fair.

Mr. A. J. McGowan of Macleod left for Edmonton on Wednesday, where he will be engaged by the Education Board on examination papers for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. McKory of Crossfield, Alta., and Mrs. McLaren, Victoria, motored down last Thursday and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Young.

A. T. Leather, having purchased the building lately occupied as a butcher shop by Baker & Hartley, is remodeling and adding 25 feet, and has leased same to parties coming

from Calgary, who will start a quick lunch and restaurant business within the next ten days.

W. Renwick, formerly of Macleod, now of Calgary, motored down from the latter city last week, accompanied by his daughter Phyllis, and they have for several days been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Carlin.

Major R. G. Hutchison of New York, formerly of Macleod district, shook hands with friends in Macleod on Wednesday en route to Waterton Lakes.

Upon his departure from Red Deer to Macleod, Rev. G. D. Armstrong was made the recipient of a silver tea set from the adult Bible class of the Methodist Sunday school as a parting gift.

Father Osborne is spending a month's vacation in coast cities visiting friends. Father Le Pine of the Blood Mission is conducting the Roman Catholic services at Macleod during Father Osborne's absence.

Messrs. Cunningham and McTavish on July 1st visited Potts Bottom on an Isaac Walton expedition and had the opposite of fisherman's luck, having succeeded in enticing a fine string of grayling from the pellucid depths of the Old Man River. Fish day ever since at their homes.

There is a persistent rumor that Mayor Fawcett is being urged by prominent electors to enter the field as an independent candidate in Macleod constituency. The Times cannot vouch for the authenticity of this report, it having come to our hearing too late to get in touch with Mayor Fawcett before going to press.

The local baseball team have lately been garnering in the honors for Macleod: Won from Graman, at Graman, 19-4, last week; won from Staveland at Macleod Dominion Day, 18-8, and again triumphed over the Staveland bunch on their diamond on Wednesday of this week to the tune of 8-6. The feature of yesterday's game was the fielding of Aurey, H. Godwin and Reid. Next game, Monarch vs. Macleod (here), Friday this week at 6:30 p.m. sharp.

A few days since, at Mud Lake, a very enjoyable picnic was held at which sports of all kinds were indulged in, and advantage was taken of the occasion by the school children to present their teacher, Miss Matheson, with a beautiful fountain pen. Later in the evening a dance was held which was well attended and enjoyed immensely. The proceeds of the dance (\$30.50), was donated to the Macleod memorial fund.

Mr. Joseph Hicks paid a business visit to Nanton on the 23rd inst to conduct the defence of Milton Erwin of that town for theft of a number of articles said to have been stolen from the premises of Lew Miner. Miner is absent from home and the property is in charge of one E. Lyons, the informant. It appeared from the evidence that some of the articles said to have been stolen had been found on the place and nothing was found in the possession of the accused. One of the articles, a fur-lined vest, was given by Mrs. Miner to Erwin, and a bridle in the possession of a daughter of the accused was given by Miner to the daughter, and the reigns were given her by the informant. Several pairs of shoes were mentioned in the information, but no one knew anything about them, and there were a number of the same kind around the Miner home. Under cross-examination the whole evidence crumbled to nothing and the defence was not called on to explain anything. Erwin was honorably acquitted, as there was no evidence of any wrong. Mr. Hicks has been instructed to bring action against the informant for malicious prosecution, Mrs. Miner having sworn that she did not instruct proceedings against any person, particularly against Erwin, who had looked after the place up to the 14th of April last. Mrs. Miner refused to come to court until forced because she repudiated the act and laid it to Lyons and Mr. Streetfield of the A.P.P., who had visited the farm several times enquiring about what Erwin had done. Mr. Hicks has given notice to Lyons of the intended action and demanded redress on behalf of his client.

AMALGAMATION OF ALL VETERANS BEING DISCUSSED

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., July 5. — The question of amalgamation of the various veterans' organizations of Canada was the principal and practically the only question under discussion at this forenoon's session

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Hail Insurance

ONLY RELIABLE COMPANIES REPRESENTED CASH OR NOTE PLAN

GEO. H. SCOUGALL

REAL ESTATE AGENT MACLEOD — ALBERTA

of the G.W.V.A. conference.

After a somewhat extended debate, a resolution was passed whereby all known organizations of ex-service men in Canada will be invited to send delegates to the next annual convention of the Great War Veterans' Association with assurance that they will be free to attend sessions and deliver addresses.

Another resolution set forth the G. W. V. A. idea of the necessary qualifications for any organization of ex-soldiers designed to be of service to members and expressed the opinion that the G.W.V.A. was at present the foremost factor in aiding the returned men to solve the many problems that confront them. The Dominion Executive was asked to do what it could to finally complete union of all returned men.

Town Council Passes Scavenging By-Law

At the regular meeting of the Town Council held on Monday night last there were present Mayor Fawcett, Councillors Morris, McDonald, McNeish, Thewlis, McLeod and Gardiner.

After routine business had been disposed of the Council concentrated on the passing of By-law No. 364, a Scavenging By-law, which was duly passed.

The collection of garbage is a problem which has caused considerable discussion and an earnest attempt will be made to give a satisfactory scavenging service.

The By-law provides for the work to be carried out by Town teams under the supervision of the Engineer. On account of the general financial condition of the town, householders will be asked to contribute towards the expense of collection of garbage at the rate of twenty-five cents per month; restaurants, boarding houses, etc., one dollar per month.

The public are asked to co-operate with the scavengers by keeping garbage in a receptacle in an accessible place, so that this work can be done as expeditiously as possible.

Every house and place of business will be visited periodically and an attempt made to keep the town in a clean and sanitary condition.

The Council are aware that some premises produce little or no garbage, but they rely on the spirit of good citizenship of the townspeople to assist in this very important work and pay their small assessments when made.

Wedding Bells

The wedding was solemnized on Tuesday, June 28th, at Banff, of Mrs. A. Foster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Foster of Mud Lake, Macleod, and Mr. John Gillespie of Macleod. The honeymoon was spent at Banff and Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, who were the recipients of a large number of handsome wedding gifts, have now taken up their residence in the McNeill Block on 24th Street, Macleod.

FOURTH OF JULY ONCE MORE TAKES HEAVY TOLL OF LIFE

CHICAGO, July 5.—Reports of Fourth of July deaths from various parts of the United States revealed today that, while the celebration by fireworks and firearms took its toll of deaths and seriously injured, by far the greater number of fatalities were from drowning and automobile accidents common to all summer holidays. Heat prostrations also took a number of lives, according to reports.

In New York City seven persons were drowned, one committed suicide after becoming demented from heat and one heat prostration was reported, while premature explosion of fireworks accounted for only minor accidents.

Chicago reported two persons shot to death by accident, another wounded, five drownings and five killed in automobile accidents while a panic in a vacant lot when a quantity of fireworks exploded prematurely led to several being hurt.

A young man accidentally shot and killed himself at Minneapolis, and at Rushville, Ill., two were killed when a train struck their automobile.

St. Louis reported three drownings and more than a score slightly injured by fireworks and firearms, and Milwaukee's casualties totalled ten, with six drownings, two deaths attributed to heat, one death from an automobile accident and one from a premature explosion of gun powder.

Philadelphia reported three drownings and several heat prostrations with the highest temperature of the year prevailing. At Pittsburgh one motorist was wounded fatally and another injured by stray bullets fired in celebration of the Fourth and three deaths by drowning were reported.

Williams, West Virginia, in the heart of the district where labor trouble between miners and coal operators has recently caused much shooting and many fatalities, reported a quiet Fourth. Fireworks were prohibited.

Cleveland reported one death from a fireworks celebration. Four persons were drowned at Quincy, Ill., when a skiff upset.

CUT FLOWERS

ALL KINDS

FOR SALE

K.A.Y. Realty Co.

New Methodist Pastor Arrives

The successor of the Rev. W. A. Lewis, the Methodist clergyman for Macleod, arrived in town this week in the person of the Rev. G. D. Armstrong, who for the last three years has been in charge of the Methodist church at Red Deer. Mr. Armstrong conducted his first local service on Sunday evening last and greatly impressed the local congregation by his address, "Sheltering Manhood." Both Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong proved themselves very popular in Red Deer by their strong personalities and cordial methods adopted towards their parishioners.

The Rev. Armstrong informed The Times that he would be more than pleased to meet any resident of Macleod and district, as it is the reverend gentleman's intention to get acquainted as quickly as possible.

A Chicago man starting on his wedding journey was hit by a milk bottle and had his skull fractured. When they add milk bottles to rice and old shoes it's time for bon-pooofs.

93rd Battery Goes Into Camp at Kipp

Once again the boys in khaki left Macleod Monday morning last, but it was not for overseas; only the 93rd battery of the Canadian Field Artillery leaving for camp at Kipp. The battery, numbering 57 strong, under the command of Major Selwyn Metge, will be under canvas at Kipp training grounds for seven days. The following officers of the battery accompanied them: Capt. S. H. Middleton, Chaplain; Lieut. R. F. Barnes and Lieut. Frank Walsh. The 93rd Battery will be in camp with the 20th Battery, Major Burrell commanding, and the 39th Battery with Major Rosewarne commanding. According to latest wires received from the battle-front everything is progressing satisfactorily and the lads from Macleod are having a fine time and enjoying themselves, and many of them, although having their first experience of military routine, are not a bit sorry that they took in the camp. The sergeants for the 93rd Battery are Sergt. Johns, Sergt. R. Walsh, Sergt. Lloyd Davis and Sergt. R. McLean.

Memorable Day at Macleod School

The children of Macleod will long remember Wednesday, June 30th, 1921, as a gala day, or at least it was the intention of the Fort Macleod chapter I.O.D.E. that they should.

It was indeed a pretty sight when the children in holiday attire and each carrying a small flag presented by the I.O.D.E. marched out on the lawn at the front of the school, where a stately flagpole had been erected, and this, along with a Union Jack, was formally presented to the School Board by Mayor Fawcett, who gave a very appropriate talk on "What the Flag Stands For," after which the children sang "O Canada."

Miss Muir, who is an authority on any subject regarding education, then gave a very instructive talk on "The Origin of the Flag."

Mrs. J. W. McDonald of the I. O. D. E. then thanked the teachers and school board for their support and co-operation, and assured them that this was only the beginning of what the I.O.D.E. intended doing for the schools. They hope to hold a field day in September and a sport day May 24th and to make the closing exercises an annual affair and to offer prizes and medals on each occasion.

Mr. McNichol, chairman of the school board, very gratefully accepted the flagpole and flag and assured the I. O. D. E. that it filled a long-felt want, which, owing to the strenuous times, the school board had felt they could not supply, and that it was very much appreciated.

He then presented the prizes which the I.O.D.E. had offered to the pupil in each grade having the highest standing, and the prize winners were heartily applauded as they went forward to receive their prize, which was in each case a very desirable book.

The children and their parents were

The Cosy Corner Ice Cream Parlor

For School Supplies — Sporting Goods — Novelties

FANCY CHINA

ICE CREAM — FRUIT — CANDIES

S. BAKER — Manager

Beware of these foot troubles!

Bunions, callouses and corns,

flat foot, turning ankles, cramped or overlapped toes—all these endanger your whole physical condition



(1) Bunions and corns make normal walking and standing impossible and, if neglected, contribute much toward the wear and tear on one's whole physical make-up

(2) Flat foot can make weaklings of even the strongest men and women

(3) Weak, turning ankles, an indication of weak arch, weaken the whole movement of the legs and body

(4) Overlapped or cramped toes strain the muscles from toe to thigh and noticeably affect the nervous system

Chicago foot expert coming to our store

Do you know that nervousness, stomach disorders, headaches, spinal deformities, drop shoulders, rheumatics, neuralgia and many other diseased conditions are often directly caused by foot trouble?

Authorities agree that upon the foot depends the physical well-being of the whole body!

Do not neglect your feet! You now will have an opportunity to have your feet examined and to find out just what they need for their

immediate and permanent relief from pain!

A Chicago Practitioner—a foot expert—trained in Dr. Scholl's methods of foot relief—is to be in our store.

He'll examine your feet free and tell you which of the scientific appliances designed by Dr. Scholl you need.

He'll show you how to have absolute foot comfort—the essential of perfect health for your whole body.

Don't forget the date!

J. T. MARKS--GENTS' FURNISHINGS, MACLEOD

then served with ice cream and cake and school was dismissed for two months.

Quite a number of parents were present, but the I. O. D. E. had hoped to have had them all as their guests, and will look forward to having that pleasure at some future time, and wish to thank all who provided cake or in any way helped to make the school closing the success that it was.

Beneficial Rain-Fall In Macleod District

"Smile, you son-of-a-gun, smile!" A few weeks ago that expression would have likely caused great dissension from the farmers around Macleod district, but now a different tale is told. On Friday last it commenced to rain. When we say "rain" we mean RAIN! It poured down, and practically continued raining until Tuesday of this week. We can't say for certain what the precipitation amounted to, but we do know that it was over two inches, and hence the smile on the farmers' faces in and around Macleod. In spite of the fact that some of the crops were past redemption—or, at least, they looked that way—the rain of the last few days has created new hope in the breasts of the farmers, and they are certain now, even if in some cases they don't get a crop, they will undoubtedly be able to get all kinds of hay and green feed. The rain has practically assured the south district of Macleod a crop. We would not say for one minute that it will be a bumper crop; but it will be a crop and far above the average that was expected. In some instances—that is, those who were fortunate enough to have their crops a little late—farmers are now reaping the

benefit of the moisture, and with the dull, cool, cloudy weather that is continuing, the prospects for a fair yield are pre-eminent.

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is done by a Trust Company than by an individual in the administration of estates, because it is specially organized for this purpose, and the volume of its business results in less expensive and more efficient service.

We are pleased to answer any inquiries.

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LEAP FROG—WORN SOLES AND HEELS

It's bound to be—boys will be boys, you know. That's what we cobblers are for—to mend the soles and heels your boys wear out. We put on good stout soles and heels so that your boy will have a hard time wearing a hole in them. Up-pers mended, too.

J. A. LEMIRE Shoe Repairer — Macleod



Life in the Old Roof Yet

Globe Liquid Asbestos Fibre Roof Coating will restore to your roof all its original life and elasticity—make the old roof young again. A new roof is an unnecessary extravagance.

GLOBE LIQUID ASBESTOS FIBRE ROOF COATING

is a composition of long fibrous asbestos, the highest grade asphalt and non-evaporating oils. It never hardens and becomes brittle. It never softens and runs. Globe Liquid stays "put" for years and will give you the fullest measure of real roof service. Call in at the store and talk roofs for a while.

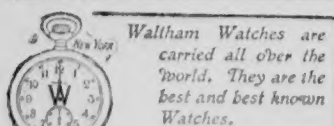
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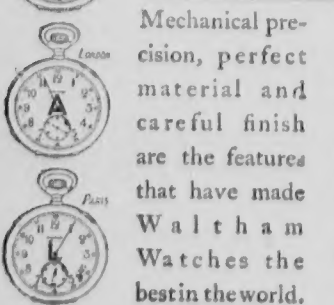
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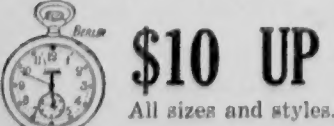
Undertaking rooms on 16th Street, between 2nd and 3rd Avenues, Macleod, Alta.



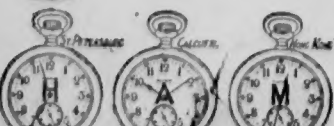
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